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SOVIET ACCORD ON MANCHURIA URGED IN JAPAN

Viscount Goto Sees in Such Agreement Prevention of Rupture in Far East

FRANK EXCHANGE OF VIEWS IS ADVOCATED

Tokyo's Best Interest Said to Be Served by British and American Co-operation

By Special Cable
TOKYO, Jan. 14.—Although believing that a rupture between Japan and Russia is not a possibility in the near future, Viscount Goto says that a serious menace to peace in the Far East will emerge from the recent developments in Manchuria, unless Moscow and Tokyo frankly face the facts and by a straightforward exchange of views come to a perfect accord on problems not only in Manchuria, but of the whole Pacific.

Viscount Goto, who is regarded both in Japan and abroad as leader of the pro-Russian school in Japan, has accorded a remarkable interview to the Japanese Advertiser, which will be published here tomorrow. His explanation of his attitude toward Russia and of the Manchurian situation serves to remove the suspicion entertained in many quarters that he favors Russo-Japanese co-operation, as against the co-operation of Great Britain and America.

The rumors that Viscount Goto is forming a new Liberal Party based on the newly-enfranchised proletariat, with the hope of capturing the Premiership, lends additional importance to his views.

Chinese Diplomacy
Viscount Goto said: "Chinese diplomats, I consider, in many ways, the cleverest in the world. The traditional principle of Chinese diplomacy has been for 1000 years to play one power off against another. Chinese diplomats of the new school are straightforward and do things above board, but there are still some of the old school under the spell of centuries of tradition and who try to create friction and jealousy between foreign powers interested in China, in the belief that China will profit thereby."

"That, I am afraid, is the game now being played in regard to Russia and Japan.
"Manchuria, at least the economic resources of South Manchuria, are vital to Japan. In Northern Manchuria there are large Russian interests. China seems to be endeavoring to set Japan against Russia, holding out Manchuria as a bait for them to fight over, in the hope that such a battle will prove mutually destructive to the two powers participating. Unless the Moscow and Tokyo governments face the situation frankly and deal with it courageously and in a spirit of mutual trustfulness, this maneuver of some Chinese politicians will succeed and Japan and Russia may be drawn into a conflict, embroiling eventually all nations of the Pacific."

Alliance Not Favored
"We and Russia must mutually agree to abandon all aggressive designs on any part of China. In this way will the conflict of interests that holds within it the seeds of war be avoided."

"This explanation will make clear my attitude toward Russia, as regards international politics. You ask me if I favor a Russo-Japanese alliance. (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

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Pershing's Successor



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM LASSITER
Commandant of Canal Zone Named Head of Plebiscite Commission

TEXT OF PERSHING PLEBISCITE REPORT KEENLY AWAITED

Reported Arraignment of Chile's Actions in Contravention of Forms Issue

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 14 (AP)—La Nacion prints a lengthy dispatch from its Washington correspondent dealing with the Tacna-Arica plebiscite situation, particularly as regards the report of Gen. John J. Pershing, chairman of the plebiscitary commission, which is alleged to be a bitter attack on Chile's administration of Tacna-Arica.

In part the correspondent says the very secrecy with which the report has been guarded has increased the eagerness of the public to know its contents. Semi-official hints that the report might never become public have served to increase this eagerness.

"The State Department," says the correspondent, "has decided that for the present the report would not be published. There is an impression, however, that when he leaves Arica for the United States, General Pershing himself may take a different attitude and may either insist on its publication by the State Department or himself make it public in vindication of his own position."

The correspondent says, however, that there are certain facts regarding the report which are generally known; that it is an outspoken arraignment of the Chilean administration of Tacna-Arica. He points out that the Chileans command that most of the charges against Pershing were investigated by General Pershing with the assistance of Peruvians only and that Chile declares it did not receive proper opportunity to answer or refute the charges.

Outstanding features in the Pershing report as chronicled by the correspondent are that the Chilean maintained a reign of terror in an effort to keep the Peruvians in a state of subjection and insure the success of the plebiscite; that deportations of Peruvians were carried out even after General Pershing's arrival; that during 1925 it was understood there were from 500 to 1000 deportations and that there were strong indications of many more cases which had not been confirmed; that when General Pershing insisted on the removal of certain Chilean officials other officials were substituted who followed the footsteps of their predecessors.

ARICA, Chile, Jan. 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, who has sailed from Panama to succeed General Pershing as head of the Tacna-Arica Plebiscitary Commission, is expected to arrive here about Jan. 20. The election law committee is understood to be making special efforts to complete its work, so as to allow General Pershing to leave as soon as possible after the arrival of his successor.

SPECIAL ATTORNEYS' TRIBUNAL URGED

Legislature Asked to Provide for Bar Hearings

The delay and hindering of cases being heard promptly in court is due partly to members of the bar not living up to the true standards of the profession, according to Felix Rackemann, attorney who appeared before the legislative committee on Judiciary today in favor of the bill providing for the appointment of bar counsel and bar masters to hear complaints against members of the bar. The petition is presented by Thomas W. Proctor, of the Boston Bar Association and several leading members of the bar favored the bill. Among the speakers in addition to Mr. Proctor and Mr. Rackemann were Starr Parsons, of Essex County; Frederick W. Mansfield and Hollis H. Bally, chairman of the board of bar examiners.

The bill provides for the appointment of bar counsel in each county by the justices of the Supreme Court to hear and make preliminary investigation of all complaints against members of the bar, and also provides for the appointment of three bar masters in each county to hear complaints, if the bar counsel decides the cases should be prosecuted.

Eclipse Observation Results Reported Very Satisfactory

Head of Swarthmore College Expedition Cables Entire Program Carried Out as Planned

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Jan. 14 (AP)—Satisfaction over the results of their observation in Sumatra of the solar eclipse was expressed by Dr. John A. Miller, head of the Swarthmore College expedition, in cablegram received today by Frank D. Aydelotte, president of the college. Dr. Miller was apprehensive that the plates exposed in a twin camera for the Einstein experiment would be damaged and said that if this was the case the Einstein experiment will have failed.

"Greatly pleased over results," said Dr. Miller's cablegram, which was dated Bekoolen, Sumatra. "Shape of corona was of maximum type. Numerous spots on the solar surface on days before the eclipse, hence we expect very much interest and detail in the corona. Thin clouds floated over the region of the sun during the time of the eclipse. All instruments were in good adjustment. The entire program was carried out as planned."

"No authentic statement can be made until after the plates have been developed but we believe that the 10 plates exposed in the great 62-foot camera are not seriously damaged and may either show the Einstein experiment will have failed."

Dr. Miller said members of the expedition would sail for home from Singapore Jan. 23 on the steamship President Polk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Harvard expedition at Benares, India, in a cablegram today to the American Geographical Society, reported that the eclipse was clear but not perfect.

Yale Interested in Time of Arrival of the Eclipse

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14 (AP)—"Was totality late?" asked Prof. Ernest W. Brown of Yale Observatory today when informed that astronomical observations had been made under conditions under which to observe the solar eclipse today. It was Professor

SOVIET ENVOY BACK IN FRANCE

Closer Relations Expected to Result—Debts Dominate the Discussions

By Special Cable
PARIS, Jan. 14.—Important developments in Franco-Russian relations are expected with the return of Christian Rakovsky. It is true that pourparlers have been engaged in for a whole year, but hitherto the conversations have not been regarded as official. Now the negotiations have become formal, according to the procedure approved by Sergei Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister on his Paris visit last month. The question of debts naturally dominates the discussion, but many other problems will be studied simultaneously.

Nothing short of an elaboration of the Franco-Russian statute is contemplated. Such a general regularization of relations was not attempted when the Soviet Government was recognized by France. Recognition was given without regard to any arrangement. It is now that the two countries are constructing a working system.

Mr. Rakovsky will preside over the Russian delegation and the French side Philippe Berthelot will be in charge, though final decisions will be taken and approved by the Foreign Minister. Four commissions will divide the work. One will be occupied with political questions, another juridical matters, a third economic problems, and finally there will be a committee on its finances.

Deputies who have interested themselves in Russian affairs will be closely associated with the labors of the diplomats. Anatole de Monzie, who before becoming a minister presided over the Franco-Russian commission and recommended the recognition of Russia, will participate in the proceedings.

Old treaties concluded between Russia and France will be examined and it will be decided what obligations remain. Consular conventions will be restored. The status of foreigners in Russia will be determined. A trade treaty will be drawn up. It is really expected as a result of the unofficial conversations that a satisfactory comprehensive settlement will be effected.

Two Rail Groups Vote to Demand Wage Rise

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, O., Jan. 14
MEMBERS of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railroad Conductors have voted almost unanimously to demand increased wages. W. G. Lee and L. E. Sheppard, presidents of the two organizations, announced here. The vote was ordered after the demand had been approved by the eastern, western and southern associations of general chairmen. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers is also taking a referendum. This will be counted Feb. 1. President D. B. Robertson said.

STRONGER BONDS FOR OFFICIALS ASKED

Mr. Long Says Some Cities Are Unprotected

That the city of Cambridge has no protection under the bond given by its city treasurer was the contention made today before the legislative committee on taxation by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. Mr. Long appeared before the committee to advocate his bill to regulate the giving of bonds by city treasurers and tax collectors.

Speaking of the Cambridge situation, Mr. Long said, "I advised the assessors either to refuse to give the tax warrant to the city treasurer for collection, or get an opinion from the city solicitor that there was a bond. The city solicitor gave them an opinion that there was a bond, and the assessors then had no option in the matter but to turn over the warrant for collection."

The situation throughout the State in regard to the bonding of city treasurers and collectors is bad, Mr. Long said. "Many of these towns which have lost money through their treasurers and collectors getting into difficulties are going to stand the loss themselves, because they cannot find the bond, or because the bond is insufficient. There are a lot of towns all over this State where the bond on the treasurer is only \$1000 and the tax warrant is \$100,000," he said.

Lower Gas Prices Predicted If Heating Use Is Extended

President of Boston Consolidated Gas Company Says Sliding Scale Law Must Be Abolished If Hultman Recommendations Are to Be Met

Gas for heating not only can be used but is being used in more than 30 dwellings in Boston today and the more that it is used the cheaper it is bound to be, Dana D. Barnum, president, and other officials of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company say, in answer to statements made by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts special commission on the necessities of life, in his report to the Legislature. Mr. Hultman urged the people of Boston to burn gas for heating, saying if they did so they would help to stabilize the prices of other fuels.

The one condition that the gas company makes in declaring that it can supply gas for heating homes at practical prices is that the present Boston Sliding Scale Law must be abolished by the Legislature and that it be placed on exactly the same conditions as are the other gas companies in Massachusetts. Mr. Dana admitted that the company wanted this law 25 years ago, but today it is indifferent, and he will tell the Legislature just why the special commission should be abolished.

Even today it is practical to burn gas, the gas company officials insist. For instance, a six-room house can be heated for the seven or eight months of the year to be figured on for from \$275 to \$300. Hot water and furnaces are less expensive. It is possible, it is admitted, to rig up a coal heater or furnace to burn gas, but manufactured gas is too expensive to make such a proposition

TAX REDUCTION MAY APPLY ON MARCH 15 BILLS

Early Action on Measure Is Predicted as Objection Wanes

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Following a conference between Clem L. Shaver, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and F. McL. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee, it was made known that Senator Simmons would not engage in any obstructive tactics in preventing early consideration of the tax bill which will come up in the Senate.

Read Smoot (R), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that the tax measure would be reported not later than next Monday and it was possible that it might go to the Senate Saturday.

The conference between Senator Simmons and Mr. Shaver took place while the Finance Committee was in session in the Senate office building. Mr. Shaver called Senator Simmons to the meeting, which was behind closed doors. Mr. Shaver would not comment on his conference with Senator Simmons, but the latter indicated that the tax issue had been talked over, and that he had given assurances that while he would make a fight on the Senate floor for his amendments, he would not delay quick action on the bill.

With the Democrats supporting early action on the bill it is most probable that the measure will be a law by Mar. 15, in time to enable taxpayers to receive the benefits of the cuts when their payments come due. Insurgent Republicans and Democrats numbering less than 12 may attempt to hold up the bill, but without Democratic support will not be able to interfere with any serious interference.

Carter Glass (D), Senator from Virginia; William Cabell Bruce (D), Senator from Maryland, and other Democratic conservatives, who favor the main provisions of the tax bill as passed, are understood to have been behind the action by Mr. Shaver in calling upon Mr. Simmons and urging him not to hold up passage of the tax bill.

Within the past week hundreds of telegrams and letters have been received by Senate Democrats urging them to press consideration of the tax measure. These messages have had an effect.

COMMISSIONS ON CONCILIATION BEING FORMED IN DENMARK

GENEVA, Jan. 14 (AP)—The announcement by Spain that it is now concluding compulsory arbitration treaties between France and Germany, has been followed by an announcement from the Danish Government of the setting up of conciliation commissions, as provided for under the terms of the 1922 Convention of the League of Nations to give the widest application possible in all relations between the contracting states too League principles adopted at the assembly of 1922, concerning the establishment of commissions of conciliation by the adoption of treaties between various states.

The object of these treaties is to encourage the development of the procedure of conciliation as applied to international disputes, in accordance with the terms of the Convention of the League of Nations to give the widest application possible in all relations between the contracting states too League principles adopted at the assembly of 1922, concerning the establishment of commissions of conciliation by the adoption of treaties between various states.

Mr. Schwab Would Sacrifice His Millions to Abolish War

Would Sink Fortune in Atlantic, He Says—Sees Awakening Knowledge as a Deterrent

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, declared, in an interview that he believes there will be no more war because "the people have at last realized that wars are the result of commercial greed."

"If it would aid in abolishing war," he said, "I should be glad to see sunk in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean all of the millions I have invested in steel plants."

Mr. Schwab, who came here to address the American Road Builders' Association in annual meeting, continued:

"Wars have sprung from commerce and from selfish trade motives. The people are awakened at last to the fact that it is selfishness that causes war. Conditions have changed. I believe there is no greater service to humanity than to bring happiness. That is what America is doing today. The United States is the world's workshop and we are bringing health and happiness and a spirit of right living to all. The astonishing advance in co-operative movements recently is another sign of the times indicating that we realize we must all work together to progress."

Must Help Each Other

"We must be honest in business, help each other, give our associates the benefit of our experience. Not so many years ago we guarded our business cost with great secrecy and in many cases only a few members of a firm knew what they actually were. Now I spend much of my time in comparing our costs with those of competitors. Business progress comes from co-operation."

"Road Builders' Association meeting here promotes such a project to the minds of thousands of persons employed in the various groups involved in the making of the nation's highway. It is a healthy sign. This spirit of co-operation is being radiated throughout the world from America. I see no clouds on the industrial horizon."

In the address to the road builders, Mr. Schwab said: "Road building is not only one of the our most gigantic industries, but one of the most valuable of all methods of promoting national economy and prosperity."

On economy he said: "We in this country can never lose sight of the need for economy in conduct of business. I am a great enthusiast about the automobile business, for instance, but when I think of the waste incurred in marketing automobiles, the waste of competition and duplication of effort, I am impressed with the limitless possibilities which lie in the combination of interests and great savings cost which can be transmitted to consumers, and thus make possible still greater growth of this amazing industry. We have already shown in this country enough possibilities of economy through mass production, improvements in machinery and labor-saving devices."

Economies Are Needed

All of this has resulted in giving continued employment to our people at very high wages. These high wages cannot be maintained and the reasonable profits of manufacture cannot be assured, unless we continue to realize economies upon an ever-progressing scale in sufficient measure to enable us to meet the stern facts which the altered conditions in Europe force us to regard.

"In no way can the opportunity for greater improvement be realized to more impressive degree than in a continuous improvement in relations between capital and labor. Personally, I gather more confidence in the immediate future prosperity of our country than from any other source in the fact that there is now prevailing a healthier and happier relationship between employers and employees in this country."

Our employers are realizing that our greatest prosperity can come from improving the lot of men who work with them and employees are realizing that little is gained through fighting those who invest the money in industry or those who spend their time in the conduct of industry. With employers sitting down to discuss their common interests together and

then working hard to promote the welfare of one another, we find a condition justifying confident enthusiasm over the future which we have not been justified in feeling for many years past."



RAIN NEWS SERVICE
CHARLES M. SCHWAB

BOSTON & MAINE STOCK PROGRAM DETAILS ASKED

Chairman of Utilities Board Seeks Added Data on Reorganization Plan

Requesting detailed and specific information setting forth exactly what the Boston & Maine Railroad intends to do with proceeds from sale of the proposed issue of \$13,000,000 of priority stock as part of a reorganization plan, Henry C. Atwell, chairman of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, today announced in a letter to Howard W. Brown, attorney for the road, that the department intends to supervise administration of the road carefully.

In a hearing held about a month ago, Homer Loring, chairman of the road's board of trustees, appeared before the commission, and at their request produced certain information regarding the road's program. The letter sent today requests facts of a more detailed nature.

Following is Mr. Atwell's letter: "This department, before acting upon the application of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the issue of \$13,000,000 of priority stock, needs more specific information from the Boston & Maine Railroad as to the purposes to which the proceeds of the sale of the stock are to be devoted. Mr. Loring, in his testimony at the hearing, stated that the proceeds were to be used for the following purposes:

"The improvement of the Boston terminal; sidetracks; double-tracking of the Stony Brook Railroad; consolidation of the railroad between Portsmouth and Portland; the extension of runs of the Stony Brook Railroad; improvements in the Hoosac Tunnel; ballasting of the railroad; construction of office building; installation of coal handling plant at Mystic Docks; improvement of locomotives and purchase of new locomotives; purchase of gasoline cars."

"He estimated that the cost of the improvements to the Boston terminal would be between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000; that the construction of the office building at Lechmere Square would be \$450,000; and that the cost of the improvements to the Stony Brook Railroad would be \$425,000. Outside of this the Department has no information as to the cost of the proposed improvements, nor has it any specific information in relation to the cost of the other improvements. We think before passing upon this stock issue we should have more detailed information as to these improvements and the probable cost of the same, in order that we may ourselves pass judgment upon the wisdom of the improvements and the reasonableness of the cost thereof. For instance, we think it ought to be reasonably easy for the railroad to submit to us the proposed plans of the improvements at the Boston terminal and the proposed plans of the double-tracking of the Stony Brook Railroad. Again, we think that more specific information should be given as to the cost of the railroad in relation to the location of the proposed sidetracks. What is true of these three items we think is also true of the remaining eight items referred to."

"Probably no nation has been converted—that is beside the point. The real significance of Locarno is that these rivals have agreed to declare a status quo from which to work into the conditions of a real peace."

Some New Yorker Rues His War-Time Selfishness

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Somebody near the Wall Street postoffice in New York sent A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury \$200, "because of a more or less selfish act during the World War in placing my interests ahead of my country's."

There was no signature to the accompanying letter, and the money was placed in the treasury's "conscience fund."

UNITED EUROPE CALLED CERTAIN AID TO AMERICA

Speaker at Women Voters' School of Politics Lauds Locarno Pacts

END OF AGGRESSIVE POLICIES PREDICTED

Professor Hodges Says Prosperity Depends on Stability in World's Commerce

Replying to commentators who have pointed to a united Europe as a "danger sign" to the United States, Charles Hodges, professor of history in the Graduate School of New York University, declared that the Locarno pacts actually guarantee American prosperity for another generation, characterizing the European agreements in his address before the School of Politics at the Radcliffe College today as a European insurance policy underwriting the prosperity of the United States.

To the several hundred members of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, who annually sponsor this miniature Williamstown Institute of Politics, as it is frequently called, Professor Hodges said that Locarno concerns America almost as much as it does Europe.

"The pacts of Locarno constitute the close of the era of the Great War. They demolish the hates and suspicions of the war itself, the peace of Versailles, and the unhappy post-war days, mistakenly called the reconstruction period," he said.

International Understanding

"For the first time since 1914 Europe faces the future—turns its back upon the tragic accumulation of war antagonisms and ambitions. Once again, European unity as a family of nations is promised eastward to the frontiers of Bolshevik Russia. The disastrous fracture across central Europe, breaking the Old World in two embattled camps of victor and vanquished, is ended.

Real rehabilitation now can begin, replacing what have been tortuous more than efforts at survival. The resumption of European teamwork in the field of politics points inevitably to the renewal of Old World co-operation in other fields.

Settlement of Debts

"America cannot collect \$7,468,000,000 of war debts settled up to the close of 1925 without Europe's economic teamwork being destroyed by politics stabilization. During the year just closed, our new issues of foreign securities reached the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000 in the field of private finance; and the bulk of the funds were directed toward Europe. We have placed the savings of the American people—for these loans are made from the funds of the man in the street—behind the proposition that the Old World is a paying concern."

"As for our international commercial interests, Europe is still our most important market. There can be no American prosperity without a peaceful, working Old World."

"Important, too, the United States," Professor Hodges reminded his hearers, "the affairs of the world center upon the European nations. If there is a disarmament problem, it is on that side of the Atlantic. If co-operation in this confounding world of states, it lies in the heart of Europe covered by the security pact and the related treaties—all tied in, root and branch, to the League of Nations as an essential aspect of the progress of the civilized world."

Meaning of Locarno

"Locarno itself means very little. It is another one of the many post-war conferences. It marks another post-war agreement filed with the League of Nations. But the spirit behind Locarno and its treaties is vital to the world. It is a step toward a new era of peace, rendered enough to the determination to have peace to offer us the prospect of a new deal at the very center of Western civilization."

"Previous to Professor Hodges' address, which came in the afternoon, Derys Myers and Miss Marie Carroll, of the World Peace Foundation, presented a detailed map study of Europe and the Near East. Following these exhibits Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, lecturer and writer who has just returned from the Near East, presented a comprehensive statement of the mandatory system of government. She expressed the view that with respect to Palestine and Iraq the mandatory system was the best means of bringing harmony into this center."

Called Novel Experiment

Discussing the general operation of the mandatory system, Dr. Andrews explained: "The British Empire holds nine out of the 14 mandates included in the mandatory system which was set up by the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919. This system has been called by Sir Frederick Lugard, a member of the Mandate Commission, a 'novel experiment in international law.' The mandatory system, which

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)

LAKEHURST AIR STATION CLOSING IS RECOMMENDED

Navy Department Reported Unwilling to Use Funds for New Dirigible

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Unless Congress is willing to make an extra appropriation for the building of a new lighter-than-air ship to take the place of the Shenandoah, the navy does not recommend that it be built. The burden of the testimony of Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, before the House Naval Affairs Committee, was to the effect that the navy was unwilling to spend money needed for regular naval requirements for lighter-than-air craft.

The report of the appropriations committee presented also recommended the closing of the Lakehurst station, which would mean that the Los Angeles would not be used by the navy as a training ship, as is done now.

Secretary Wilbur testified that since the loss of the Shenandoah there had been considerable discussion of the propriety of building a lighter-than-air ship, but he said that he was there specifically to present the report of the General Board of the Navy, which met with his approval.

All agree that there should be a continuation of the development of lighter-than-air craft, he told the committee, but they recognized that it was in the experimental stage and that its utility in war was not proved. The navy did not want a new vessel to take the place of the Shenandoah if the money was to be taken from the appropriations for the navy, only if it were supplemental. The cost of maintaining the station at Lakehurst, he testified, is about \$6000 for every working day, something under \$1,800,000 a year.

Two plans are under consideration, one of which is the building of a successor to the Shenandoah and the other for a metal construction type of craft, experiments for which have been under way for more than a year. The general board opposes a large expenditure for building a lighter-than-air craft if it will diminish the amount needed for scout cruisers, submarines and other fleet equipment. At the same time it was believed that any new lighter-than-air craft should exceed the capacity of the Shenandoah or Los Angeles.

Experiments had shown that the radius action of the Shenandoah and Los Angeles was not great enough and that the capacity was too small to co-operate effectively with the fleet in scouting. Development had not progressed to the point where the value of lighter-than-air craft can be definitely determined. It was not the idea of the navy, Secretary Wilbur said, to obtain novelties or experimental types at the sacrifice of the recognized needs of the navy. He declared that a military value had been attached to this type of craft which does not exist.

The Los Angeles, he said, was restricted to commercial purposes and is merely lent to the navy for training purposes. The value of it for this purpose was great. He thought that

FEDERAL FARM AID IS URGED

Co-operative Marketing Bill Will Bring Relief, Says Mr. Sapiro

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The situation of American agriculture was summed up briefly at the National Co-operative Marketing Conference by Aaron Sapiro, co-operative organizer. The farmer may seek relief from the present unfavorable conditions, he said, by one of two ways: First by independent organization and the formation of co-operative marketing agencies, or second, by dependence upon government regulation and federal price-fixing. Echoing the outspoken sentiment of earlier speakers in the present sessions, Mr. Sapiro gave his unqualified support to the extension of farm co-operatives and especially the bill now before Congress formulated by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, rather than to Government intervention.

Against the view represented by Mr. Sapiro and Judge R. W. Bingham, chairman of the National Council of the Conference, many midwest delegates at the present gathering are known to support government intervention in the farm crisis and particularly the fixation of the price of the exportable crop surplus. Recent dissatisfaction with the farm situation has tended to throw the whole matter of agricultural dissatisfaction into politics. The present gathering is believed to have national significance as showing in what way the powerful farm co-operatives are likely to throw their weight.

Mr. Sapiro followed the lead of Judge Bingham in offering complete adherence to the Coolidge policy of supporting co-operative organizations. He reviewed the various bills now pending in Congress, rejecting the Shipstead, McNary and Dickinson bills as all proposing the fixing of crop prices and the buying up of crop surpluses when they occur and "dumping them on foreign markets in order that domestic prices may be stabilized," such bills, he urged that in the present session the National Co-operative Council should unanimously support the Jardine measure.

The Jardine proposal, Mr. Sapiro explained, would help the Government help the farmer to help himself. This bill was drawn up with the assistance of co-operative leaders and would set up a bureau of farm economics in the Department of Agriculture to attempt to do as much for farm marketing and distribution as the department has already done toward increasing farm production. Mr. Sapiro said:

"The farmer's choice lies between co-operative marketing and federal intervention to fix prices. I believe the farmer can solve his own problems. Every short-cut toward a solution takes away, I believe, more of independence from the farmer's hand than it gains by economic advantage."

"What the farmer requires is the will to organize. The farmer has complete, unlimited equality—and more than equality. We, the farmers, are at fault, not the legal situation. The farmer is weighed down by inertia. If the officials of this co-operative organization really have faith in the things they have been telling to the growers, they are going to urge co-operative marketing, and not federal price fixing."

JAPANESE SEEK SOVIET ACCORD

(Continued from Page 1)

hance against other powers. I must emphasize that not. Any alliance between great powers which excludes the two Anglo-Saxon nations would be certain to provoke a major war sooner or later, and there is nothing that should be more seriously avoided than such a confining.

"Japan's best interest, and for that matter Russia's also, can be served by the friendly co-operation of Britain and America. But there must be a frank and friendly mutual trustful co-operation between Japan and Russia, especially as regards nonaggression in China. If a conflict, which neither nation wants, is to be avoided."

Viscount Goto makes a distinction between the Russian nation and Government, saying that the nation is greater than any government, and it is necessary to base the "fundamental principle of foreign policy on interrelationship among nations, not governments. The Viscount says his views toward the Moscow regime are very similar to those of Herbert Hoover, with whom he discussed the subject in 1919. He does not consider the Soviet state a menace to Japan, provided the present mutual distrust can be replaced by frankness, and an agreement reached and carried out regarding China and the policy of both powers.

Motorists of Oregon Join Safe Drivers' Club

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 9. (Special Correspondence)—Oregon motorists, when they apply for their 1926 automobile license plates here, are filing their membership blank with the Oregon Safe Drivers' Club. Many are doing so and are purchasing radiator emblems of the club.

The club, the plan of which was started by the Oregonian, was organized to promote more safety in motoring. The obligation of membership is simply the signing of a pledge in which the motorist promises to drive carefully at all times, observe traffic laws and safety rules, regard the right of way, approach crossings carefully, use the proper signals upon turning, observe signs and signals, and keep the brakes effective. Last year the membership was approximately 10,000.

FEDERAL FARM AID IS URGED

Co-operative Marketing Bill Will Bring Relief, Says Mr. Sapiro

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The situation of American agriculture was summed up briefly at the National Co-operative Marketing Conference by Aaron Sapiro, co-operative organizer. The farmer may seek relief from the present unfavorable conditions, he said, by one of two ways: First by independent organization and the formation of co-operative marketing agencies, or second, by dependence upon government regulation and federal price-fixing. Echoing the outspoken sentiment of earlier speakers in the present sessions, Mr. Sapiro gave his unqualified support to the extension of farm co-operatives and especially the bill now before Congress formulated by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, rather than to Government intervention.

Against the view represented by Mr. Sapiro and Judge R. W. Bingham, chairman of the National Council of the Conference, many midwest delegates at the present gathering are known to support government intervention in the farm crisis and particularly the fixation of the price of the exportable crop surplus. Recent dissatisfaction with the farm situation has tended to throw the whole matter of agricultural dissatisfaction into politics. The present gathering is believed to have national significance as showing in what way the powerful farm co-operatives are likely to throw their weight.

Mr. Sapiro followed the lead of Judge Bingham in offering complete adherence to the Coolidge policy of supporting co-operative organizations. He reviewed the various bills now pending in Congress, rejecting the Shipstead, McNary and Dickinson bills as all proposing the fixing of crop prices and the buying up of crop surpluses when they occur and "dumping them on foreign markets in order that domestic prices may be stabilized," such bills, he urged that in the present session the National Co-operative Council should unanimously support the Jardine measure.

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planting. These areas were planted with Scotch pine, yellow pine and Douglas fir, both seeds and seedlings being used.

Today there are approximately 257,000 trees growing upon these areas, the Scotch pines in some instances standing 15 feet in height, with an average of seven to eight feet, while the native pines have attained heights of but three and four feet.

OREGON UTILITIES OUTLINE ADDITIONS

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 8. (Special Correspondence)—Three utility corporations, affiliated under the banner of the American Power & Light Company, contemplate an expenditure of \$2,040,000 on improvements and property additions in 1926. The three organizations are the Portland Gas & Coke Company, Northwestern Electric Company and Pacific Power & Light Company.

Portland Gas & Coke Company will spend approximately \$700,000; Northwestern Electric, \$800,000, and Pacific Power & Light Company, \$540,000. An important feature of the announcement is that contingent expenditures amounting to \$640,000 may be made by the three companies if conditions warrant. A big new building for the Northwestern company, estimated to cost \$132,000, will be built this year, but in addition to the 1926 budget, as it was provided for in last year's budget.

LUMBER CITY HAS WINTER PAY ROLL

ASHLAND, Ore., Jan. 7. (Special Correspondence)—Owing to the greatly increased industrial activity in Klamath Falls, that city now has a regular winter pay roll for the first time in its history. One of the most important developments is a spur track built through the Big Lakes Box Company's yards at a cost of \$30,000. A 600 by 200 foot lot is being arranged along the lake front. It is expected that warehouses, small factories and other buildings will be built on this land.

Another development scheduled is that planned by the Klamath Boom Company, a subsidiary organization of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which has just made an application to the Oregon Public Service Commission for permission to boom logs opposite the company's mill site, five miles below Klamath Falls. They plan to construct a mill here which will cut 150,000,000 feet of pine lumber per year.

GOVERNOR'S PROJECTS SENT TO COMMITTEES

Recommendations included in Governor Fuller's annual message to the Legislature were assigned to appropriate committees yesterday by the state Senate. The recommendations, 26 in all, relate to administration of criminal law in the State, housing, powers, control of public utilities, and in particular, telephone rates, state administration, and other matters. The Senate accepted recommendations of the joint committee on rules as to assignment of the bills.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Probably rain or snow tonight and Friday; rising temperature tonight; warmer Friday; fresh to strong southwest winds.

Southern New England: Probably rain or snow tonight and Friday; rising temperature tonight except on the southeast coast; warmer Friday; fresh to strong southwest winds.

Storm Warning: Northeast storm signals ordered. Flasher's Island to Eastport. Disruption in latitude 38 north, longitude 70, of considerable intensity, will move northeastward and cause strong northeast and north winds this afternoon and tonight, accompanied by snow or rain and winds of gale force off the coast.

Official Temperatures		(8 a. m. standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	24	Memphis	30
Atlantic City	22	Montreal	20
Boston	22	Newark	20
Buffalo	14	New Orleans	38
Chicago	22	New York	18
Charlotte	22	Philadelphia	20
Chicago	24	Pittsburgh	16
Denver	24	Portland, Ore.	38
Des Moines	24	San Francisco	38
Eastport	20	St. Paul	38
Galveston	24	St. Louis	38
Hatteras	24	Seattle	38
Helena	24	Tampa	38
Jacksonville	24	Washington	38
Kansas City	24	Washington	38
Los Angeles	38		

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 11:30 p. m.; Friday, 11:45 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:04 p. m.

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Gold and Silver Gold one strap, \$14 Silver Brocade opera pump, \$14

???

(1) How are Massachusetts women interested in China?
(2) In what New England state has prohibition halved drunkenness arrests?
(3) What are library conditions in Shantung?
(4) Why couldn't Miss Asker discuss daylight saving?
(5) What did the champion airdale Rusty do for Bosphorus?
(6) What is Mexico's attitude toward her neighbors?

These questions were answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR

CLUB FEDERATION TO RECEIVE REPORT FROM FOREIGN OBSERVER

Miss Gertrude Seymour, of New York, to Give Results of Geneva Conference, With Special Reference to Production and Sale of Narcotics

By MARJORIE SHULER
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The General Federation of Women's Clubs has had its own "observer" at Geneva and is shortly to publish a summary of her observations with special reference to international control of production and distribution of narcotics. Miss Gertrude Seymour, of New York who has been in Geneva for 18 months studying the work of the League of Nations is about to start for the Balkans where she will investigate child welfare activities and the summary of her Geneva observations will be followed by the publication of her Balkan experiences.

Miss Seymour's conclusion will appear through the co-operation of Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, chairman of the federation department of the League of Nations, and Thomas G. Winter, chairman of the federation department of international relations.

The international relations department also is bringing out in a pamphlet three essays on Peaceful Relations Between Nations, for which prizes have been awarded to Mrs. L. A. Miller of Colorado; Mrs. L. I. Hubbard of New Jersey, and Mrs. E. K. Bowman of Montana. Mrs. Winter, who had charge of the contest, had a reading of the essays to the members of her committee this week. Princess Cantacuzene, Mrs. Charles G. Dawes, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Robert Burdett being present.

For Better Schools

An education campaign among the rural voters to develop a demand on their part for better school facilities and for "better pay for better teachers" is being carried on by the federation department of applied education, according to the report of the chairman, Mrs. George W. Plummer of Illinois, presented to the board at its annual meeting here this week. Recognizing "everyone's right to write," the federation is embarking on a campaign with a slogan of "Each one teach one" as a means of eradicating illiteracy in the United States by 1930. In response to a request from John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, the federation is undertaking a national census of illiterates and through educational work by its local branches is endeavoring to reduce the number of those who cannot read or write.

With the appointment of Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indianapolis as first vice-president of the federation, to head the newly-formed division of law observance in the department of legislation, the women are lining up for a keen campaign. "American citizenship must include observance of the laws made by American citizens or it becomes valueless," said Mrs. William R. Alvord of Michigan, in reporting as chairman of the American citizenship department.

Respect for Law
"Respect for law and obedience to law should be taught in the home and the school," she continued. "Therefore this department appeals

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MISSIONS READY TO AID STUDENTS

Conference of North America Sees Need of Missionary Work Right at Home

HIGH SCHOOLS TEACH AGRICULTURE

Oregon's Federal Aid Fund Totals \$22,889

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 9. (Special Correspondence)—Twenty-nine Oregon high schools are teaching agriculture and agricultural students number about 500. These schools have just been completed by E. E. Elliott, state educational director, who recently visited here. Such education is available under the Smith-Hughes act where federal funds are provided to help carry on this instruction.

The fixed amount of federal aid for Oregon is \$22,889.42 and this is only available when matched by a like amount through state funds. The State Legislature appropriated \$20,000 a year, but not all of this amount is available for agricultural education, Mr. Elliott said, as a large part is used for other lines of vocational training.

The 29 schools in Oregon which have adopted the agricultural work have made excellent showings, Mr. Elliott pointed out. This was evidenced at the last Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, when of the 34 stock-judging teams of the northwest taking part, 21 were from Oregon.

Practical Building Lessons for High School Boys

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 11. (Special Correspondence)—Members of the building trades class of the Eugene High School will get some real experience soon when building operations on a four-room house will be started at Charnelton Street and Twentieth Avenue West.

The boys will dig the basement, cement it, and then construct the house. All work will be done by the boys, under the direction of Fred Chess, instructor. The students have been studying methods of construction for several months. A similar house constructed last year is very satisfactory, the owner states. Owners provide the material, and the boys do the work at cost.

BOOT AND SHOE CLUB MEETS

That the willingness of the employee and employer to co-operate is the correct solution to successful production in the boot and shoe industry was the view expressed by S. F. Fannon's address on "Measuring Men" at a dinner of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, held at the Hotel Vendome last night. The keynote of success in attaining this purpose is the elimination of suspicion between the two principal parties. Fannon declared, John A. Gardiner, president of the club, announced that the annual dinner will be held Wednesday, Feb. 17.

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What Would the Indian Say?

If that bronzed Indian, who mutely gazes at Willy Pogany's painting in Wanamaker's, could talk, what would he say? What would he say of the strides which New York has taken since the day Henry Hudson landed here over 300 years ago?

Answer these questions for yourself after you have seen the great silk windows hanging in the rotunda of Wanamaker's Old Building. Come and see how Pogany has depicted with a glowing brush the evolution of New York from the days of its first settlement. Then, behold what other artists have done to show pictorially the progress of our city.

Here you will see New York in its olden days . . . an Indian village . . . the first Dutch settlement . . . Federal Hall, where Congress first met . . . Erie Canal celebration . . . Broadway and Fifth Avenue in their youth . . . and many other equally interesting pictures.

To complete the vision step across the street to the new building. Glimpse New York of the future—the Titan City—sky-towering architecture painted in black and white by leading architects and artists.

This is part of the Wanamaker Ter-Centenary Pictorial Pageant presenting New York, past, present, and future.

John Wanamaker

NEW YORK

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Michael Press, guest conductor, Sanders Theater, Harvard, 8.

Motion picture by Lieut. Commander Richard Byrd Jr., to illustrate talk on Arctic experiences, Living Room, Harvard Union, 7:30.

Address by Howard Coffey, president of Walworth Manufacturers' Association and former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Harvard Engineering Society, 8.

Lecture on "Cliff House and Cave Exploration in Arizona," by Dr. Alfred Vincent Kidder, curator of South Western American Archaeology, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Field and Forest Club, Boston Public Library, 8.

Dinner in honor of Prof. Warren S. Thompson, Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Concert, Boston City Club, auditorium, 8.

Ellis Memorial Carnival, Boston Arena, Dartmouth, Harvard Alumni hockey match, 8:15.

Fourth annual state show of National Wholesale Shoe Association, Mechanics Building, 6.

Boston Cat Show, Horticultural Hall, continuous through Friday, 10 to 10.

Musical
Jordan Hall—Parish Williams, baritone, 8:15.

Theaters
Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"The Sport of Kings," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Poor Nut," 8:15.
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Applesauce," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Tremont—"Louis the Fourteenth," 8:15.
Repertory—"Much Ado About Nothing," 8:15.

Photoplays
Colonial—"Stella Dallas," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Water colors and flower by Mary Vaux Walcott, auspices of Smithsonian Institution, Horticultural Hall, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Musical
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 7:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance: per annum, \$1.00; six months, \$0.50; three months, \$0.25; one month, \$0.10. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

May Belle Cream Carmel

A Carmel is a very dainty confection. We have a special recipe to make our May Belle Carmel one that will please. Only the very best and purest ingredients obtainable are used. Cane sugar and a corn syrup give them their chewing texture. Best creamery Butter and Pure Cream.

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MINERS PRESENT THEIR SCHEME

Nationalization of British Coal Industry and Connected Trades Proposed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 14.—The miners have laid their considered proposals before the Royal Coal Commission. These proposals have been drawn up by the Labor Party's economic general staff in consultation with the general council of the Trades-Union Congress. They provide for far-reaching nationalization, not only for the entire coal-mining industry, but also for a number of connected trades involving coking on a large scale, electricity making, and coal for domestic distribution and foreign exporting.

The scheme is worked out in much detail. At the top would be a "power transport commission" appointed by the Government which would also provide the capital. Below would be a central "national coal power production council" on which Labor would have a half representation, to administer the coal and allied industries. Wages and prices would be settled by negotiations between this council and a "consumers' council" representing coal and power-using bodies, aided by an arbitration court.

This scheme now stands in opposition to the mine owners' proposals for rehabilitating the coal industry upon the present capitalist basis, by lengthening the working day to eight hours and revising wages, both in collieries and upon railways, so as to increase the output and reduce the cost. The commission's endeavoring to find a middle course and is to report early next month to enable the Government to take action before May, when the state subsidy runs out and the question of the postponed national walk out will arise again if a settlement is in the meanwhile not reached.

The compromise which is discussed in informed circles would restore the eight-hour day and nationalize the coal royalties, but not the coal industry. The prospects of some such arrangements are regarded hopefully, in view of the improvement of the owners' and related proposals since the subsidy started last August—an improvement which has already resulted in a partial settlement in the Durham area, where three closed collieries have restarted and 10 new ones have been opened. A decision to do the same in the next few weeks.

KLAN MAY ESCAPE UNMASKING LAW

New York State Authorities Puzzled Over Move

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14 (AP).—Whether the Ku Klux Klan will be compelled to reveal its membership in New York State, despite the Walker law, which was designed to "unmask" it, is a question perplexing state legal authorities.

Yesterday it was learned that the Klan has a charter under the name of "Knights and Women of the Ku Klux Klan," received Oct. 30, when it changed its name from Alpha Psi Sigma, ostensibly a Greek letter society.

This charter, legal authorities believe, entitles the Klan to function as

a "fraternal" and benevolent society which is exempted under the Walker law from the publicity provision. Greek letter fraternities and benevolent societies are not included in the law, whose constitutionality was upheld Tuesday.

The Walker law requires all societies, except those incorporated under the benevolent order law, to file with the Secretary of State their membership rolls, constitutions and oaths. The change in the Klan's name was effected by Clarence S. Nettles, a New York attorney, after the constitutionality of the Walker law had been argued in the Court of Appeals.

SARGENT PAINTINGS EXHIBITED IN LONDON

Galleries Crowded at Burlington House

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 14.—Fashionable Londoners thronged Burlington House today for the private view of the memorial exhibition of 615 paintings by John Singer Sargent, R.A., which opens there tomorrow under the auspices of the Royal Academy. It was almost impossible to walk through the crowded galleries, only an occasional glimpse of a picture here and there being caught above the top hats or by the side of fur coats. The pictures by the famous American displayed include diploma work substituted for that deposited on the artist's election as academician, "An Interior in Venice," "The bronze statue of Sargent in the temple," and one of his early works, "The Misses Vickers," dated 1884.

Other characteristic examples in oil, water colors or charcoal are: "Gassed," "War Study Dressing Station," "Le Bac—Du Das, Sud on Doullens—Arras—August, 1918," a canvas measuring 7 by 20 feet; "On His Holidays," and many portraits. The exhibition represents about one-third of Sargent's output.

One of the objects is to establish as a memorial to Sargent a prize for a work of art produced in Great Britain. Frank Dicksee, president of the Royal Academy, in an appeal for funds says the present efforts Sargent admires an opportunity "to record in some practical manner their appreciation of his commanding service to art."

FRANCE'S NEW ENVOY, M. BERENGER, ARRIVES

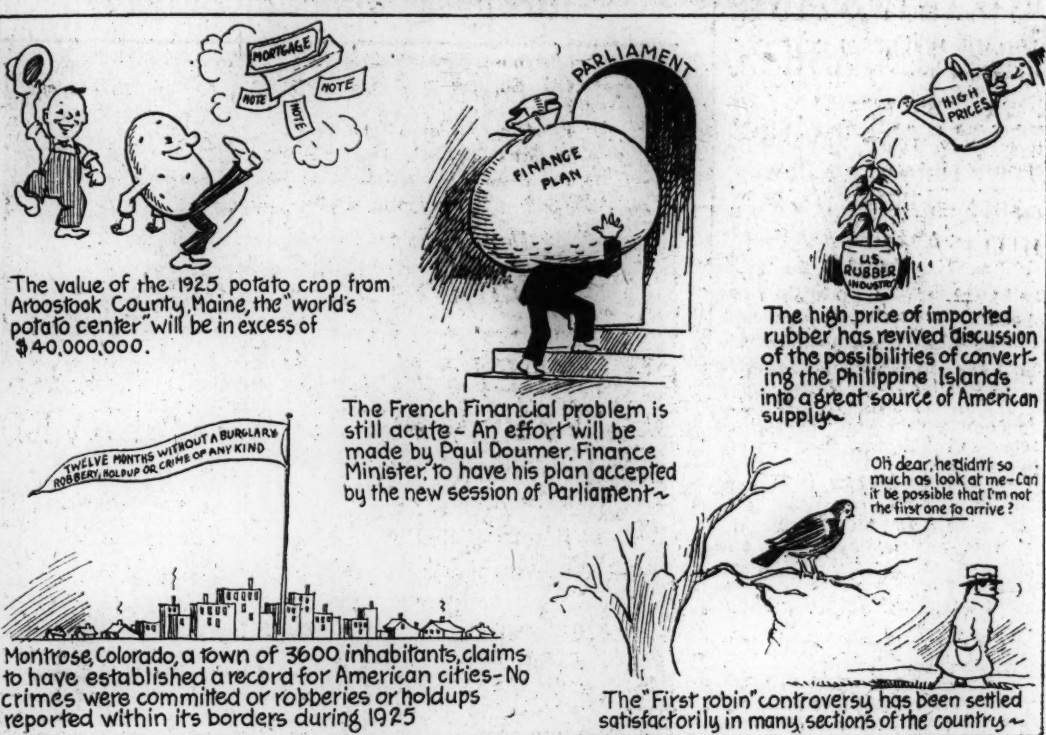
NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—Henry V. Berenger, who will succeed Emile Desechamps as Ambassador from France to the United States, accompanied by Mme. Berenger.

M. Berenger was a member of the Caillaux cabinet conference, and although it is understood he will be giving the way for a new conference, he would say nothing as to his new duties. "No misunderstanding can ever come between us," he said in a formal statement, expressing his happiness on coming to America, "for we know and understand each other."

BRITISH TEACHERS TO TRAVEL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 14.—Three British women teachers will visit the United States this year under a scheme just announced. One goes for a summer vacation as the guest of the English-Speaking Union, receiving also the Walter Hines Page traveling scholarship. Two more will visit the schools at the Chautauqua summer school, including six weeks' hospitality from the Chautauqua institution.

The News Told in Pictures



ITALIAN MISSION NOW IN LONDON

British Debt Claim Is £11,000,000 Annually, While Italy's Is £8,000,000

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Italian war debt funding mission headed by Count Volpi, Finance Minister, has arrived here and negotiations have commenced at the Treasury. Whitehall, Italy owes Great Britain £560,000,000 or £582,000,000 if the £22,000,000 it deposited as security in the Bank of England is not regarded as a partial repayment. The British taxpayer is burdened for this debt with over £30,000,000 annually in interest. But the British Government has undertaken not to ask Italy to repay more than sufficient, with its receipts from Germany, France and other war debtors to make up what it has itself to pay the United States. As Great Britain hopes to obtain £10,000,000 annually from Germany, £12,500,000 from France and £2,000,000 from other war debtors, it is calculated that there remains at least £21,000,000 to be made good by Italy. This therefore is what Great Britain claims.

Since Italy settled with the United States, however, for roughly £5,000,000 annually in repayment of its debt which is three-quarters as large as that owed to Great Britain, it claims that the British demand should be similarly reduced. Italy would then pay Great Britain about £8,000,000 annually. The reply is made in informed circles that Great Britain is too heavily taxed to be able to afford any concessions beyond those to which it is already committed. A settlement is expected, therefore, somewhere between £8,000,000 and £11,000,000 annually.

A supplementary question concerns the disposal of Italy's gold in the Bank of England. Italy claims that this is to be returned as soon as it has funded £180,000,000 which was the amount of its debt in 1915 when the gold was originally deposited. The British view on the other hand is that this gold should be retained until the entire debt is discharged. This is not expected, however, to prove a serious stumbling block.

LAW CODIFICATION COMMITTEE

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Jan. 14.—The committee for international law codification has named a special commission composed of the president, Dr. K. H. L. Hammarström, Sweden; Dr. Gustave Guerrero, Salvador; Dr. Bernard Loder, Netherlands; Prince de Saxe, Italy; and Simon Rudenstein, Poland, to decide whether the Italian proposal to create an international institution for the unification of private rights is acceptable.

S. AFRICA OPPOSES IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

By Special Cable
CAPE TOWN, Jan. 14.—The independent attitude of South Africa in imperial affairs was emphasized yesterday by a statement in political quarters that the Union Government

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DOUMER CLINGS TO SALES TAX

Project Is Condemned by Radicals, Socialists, and Finance Commission

By Special Cable
PARIS, Jan. 14.—Aristide Briand, the Premier, accepts battle and Paul Doumer, the Finance Minister, maintains his projects. It is impossible to disguise the serious position the Cabinet is faced with, opposition not only in the finance commission but from the Socialists generally and a large section of the Radicals in the Chamber. But political observers are not convinced that M. Briand will be defeated. A mere exhibition of boldness impresses Parliament.

Moreover, it is impossible to disregard the warning of M. Doumer, as reported in the Echo de Paris that "if the governmental project is rejected by the Chamber it is not a new depreciation of the franc which it must fear, but its downward plunge with all the incalculable consequences of such a fall." This opinion is said to be shared by M. Briand and the members of the cabinet.

The Cartellists ministers, M. M. Renoult, Chateaux, Daladier and Durafor have committed themselves to the government project and must observe ministerial solidarity whatever attitude is taken up by the Radical party. An encouraging fact is that the government is undeniably resolved energetically to defend the financial proposals before the Chamber.

BRANCH BANKING BILL DEBATED AT HEARING

Hearing was given today by the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking on the bill of Roy A. Hovey, state bank commissioner, to permit trust companies under the supervision of the commission to establish branch banks in adjoining towns. Bills from the Gardner Trust Company and the Clinton Trust Company for special legislation for this purpose in their own cases also had hearings.

Chief interest was in the general bill, which was explained by Mr. Hovey. The present law was passed in 17 or 18 years ago, he said, and it allows trust companies to establish not more than one branch which must be in the same town.

A. C. Ratschky of Boston, president of the Association of Trust Companies of Massachusetts, and other bank officials spoke in favor of the bill. Alexander Wheeler, representing the Massachusetts Association of National Banks, opposed the bill.

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condemned by the Radicals, Socialists and the Finance Commission. M. Doumer supports it, because it will immediately bring money to the Exchequer, but the Deputies generally are reluctant to vote what is considered an undemocratic and indirect tax, which falls on the consumer.

When the commission's report is ready next week, M. Briand will pose a question of confidence. He will point out the need for speedy action. Perhaps the Cartellists will hesitate to overthrow him.

NEW SHOE STYLES RUN TO COLORS

Nile Green, Purples, Roses, and Others Seen at Show

Interest, apparently impartially divided between the so-called layman and the initiate associated in the leather manufacturing business, continues in the shoe style show current at Symphony Hall, and whose last view occurs this evening from 5 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Again there was an enthusiastic audience for the promenade of mannequins wearing, variously, shoes for the street, for sport, for dress and for party wear. The tendency is to distract the attention of women from the low, flat heels which have, until recently, been apparently irresistible to them, and to encourage the popularity of higher heels built according to lines of research which have found it compatible to combine height and grace.

Colored leathers are found to continue their considerable vogue, with purples, roses, even Nile greens and delicate pinks, sometimes frosted with bands of silver to provide originality and glamour to the costume. Slippers of silver and gold cloth, sometimes of copper metal cloth as well as to be found, the Louis and extreme French heels variously tinted in solid color to point up the shade of the brocade or jeweled with finely cut, twinkling brilliants.

COMMISSION POSTPONED

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Jan. 14.—It is announced here that the mandate commission's extraordinary session which should have been opened in Rome on Feb. 5, to consider special reports arising from the recent incidents in Syria and Iraq, will be postponed for some days because the report of Henry de Jouvenel, the French Syrian High Commissioner will only reach Paris on Jan. 20.

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GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES IMPORTANT STATEMENT

Dr. Gustav Stresemann Declares Reich Application to Join League Depends on Allied Withdrawal of Troops

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (AP).—If the Allies persist in maintaining 75,000 troops in the Rhineland, Germany's application for admission into the League of Nations must be indefinitely postponed, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, told the Reichstag today. The Entente's failure to improve the conditions of the occupation are viewed by the Government as a contradiction of the "gentleman's agreement" entered into at Locarno, he said.

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Dr. Hans Luther, Chancellor, whom President von Hindenburg has requested to form a Government, has commenced to negotiate with the leaders of the Roman Catholic Party, the Democrats, the German and Bavarian People's parties, and a small economic union which he hopes will form the basis of a new Government. It is thought that the new Cabinet may be able to present itself before the Reichstag next Wednesday. President von Hindenburg expressed the wish for a "neutral" Government, based wholly on the Central parties without ties to right or left.

In the meantime the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger continues its campaign against the Dawes agreement by publishing a second article, in which it attacks Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, whom it calls the "slave driver of Germany," and blaming him for the present increase of unemployment.

Replying to the attacks, the German People's Party's official news service declares that only since the Dawes agreement was accepted by the Reich, was German industry able to obtain credits and the Ruhr district ceased to be a "reparation province." If the Dawes agreement was responsible for the present distress in Germany, it adds that this distress ought to be limited to Germany alone, but it points out that

UTILITY PROPERTIES SOLD

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 6.—A contract just signed involving \$1,700,000, by which the Inland Power & Light Company, Northwestern Electric Company, and Portland Electric Power Company have acquired utility properties in Washington and Oregon from Stone & Webster interests, insures expansion of two of Portland's leading utility companies.

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is one of the most progressive service features of the A&S organization. It consists of a corps of experienced people capable of advising you on any home furnishing problem.

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has proven of great value to a large number of people. It is a simple and economically sound plan of paying for your home furnishings out of income. A highly modern treatment of the principle of credit which works in beautifully with the sensible budget plan of buying.

The Thrift Apartments Have Been Newly Decorated

and are as spic and span as fresh paint and paper and pretty furnishings can make them. They show how pleasantly small apartments can be furnished at low cost.

Furniture Floor open every Wednesday evening until 9 P. M.

World News in Brief

New York (AP).—Almost \$500,000 was realized from the sale of objects of art and paintings of the Fifth Avenue mansion of William A. Clark, who was formerly Senator from Montana.

Washington (AP).—In preparation for the political campaign this fall, the National Republican Congressional Committee, has re-elected William R. Wood, Representative from Indiana, as chairman. John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, Republican floor leader in the House, was elected first vice-chairman; Addison T. Smith, Idaho, second vice chairman; Harry M. Wurzbach, Texas, third vice-chairman; and Edward Wason, New Hampshire, secretary.

Panama, C. Z. (AP).—Press dispatches from Guayaquil, Ecuador, say the military government has given way to a civil cabinet. No details are given.

Buenos Aires (AP).—A hundred Argentine sailors have just left aboard the national transport America for Quincy, Mass., where they will be joined by another group which has sailed from England on board the transport Chaco for the United States. These men will make up the complement of the modernized battleship Rivadavia and sail her to home waters.

New York (AP).—Control of the White Machine Company of Cleveland, whose history dates to the Civil War, has been purchased from the Thomas White estate by a group consisting of A. H. Rodgers, president; Oscar Grothe, vice-president; Lage & Co., and Hemphill, Noyes & Co., for a price reported to be around \$9,000,000.

Philadelphia (AP).—New construction of dwellings and reconditioning of many old properties has forced a slowing up of rent increases in this city, as compared with one year ago. It is revealed by an analysis released by the Philadelphia Housing Association.

Havana (AP).—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former President, has arrived here aboard the steamer Porto Rico on her way to Mexico and the Canal Zone. By presidential decree Mrs. Roosevelt received the courtesies and privileges of a foreign ambassador. A dinner in her honor was given by Enoch H. Crowder, United States Ambassador.

Philadelphia (AP).—The J. G. Brill Company, for years a leading industrial organization here, and one of the largest concerns in the construction of street railway equipment, will be merged with the American Car & Foundry Company of New Jersey, it is announced by Samuel M. Curwen, president of the Brill Company. The merger involves companies having total assets of \$150,000,000 and outstanding stock issues of nearly \$75,000,000.

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of the New England Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven system. Exact routes of these bus lines are still under consideration.

unaffected, except that a new through train to New York on Sundays will probably be added, and a new sleeper to Hartford, Conn., and from that city to Boston has already been announced.

RAIL-LAKE LINE TO BE CONTINUED

**I. C. C. Decision Assures
Permanence of Canada—
Atlantic Transit Co.**

Continuance of the Canada-Atlantic Transit Company, rail and lake line operating between New

New bills of importance which have just been filed in the Massachusetts Legislature include one providing for a referendum on the proposition of a biennial legislative session in Massachusetts, another acting that rate-changing decisions of the Public Utilities Commission be approved by the Governor and Council, and one providing for the repeal of the law passed last year and effective Jan. 1, 1927, requiring owners of automobiles to furnish security that they will be responsible for damages caused by them, and several other measures of local and state-wide im-

England and the middle West, via the Great Lakes, and in connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad, is assured by a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This is in accordance with word received from Washington today by

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston office of the Commerce. The service offered by this bill is of great importance to New England's grain, feed and flour merchants, who have invested more than \$1,000,000 in so-called transit mills, located on Northern New England Rail Lines, served by this company.

The emergency exists, which justifies the bill.

Senator, filed a bill providing that the following question be put on the floor: "Shall the next state election be held on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in November?"

"Should the Legislature amend that the Legislature will meet for its regular sessions once in two years instead of every year at present?"

A bill passed on the petition of the Boston Tax-Payers' Association, asking that the Governor be annexed to the Senate if a majority of the taxpayers

des continuance of this line's authority to file changes in tariff rates on one day's notice instead of the ten days now allowed. Mr. Gray. Existence of this line depended on its ability to compete with those not subject to I. C. C. jurisdiction, and it was not in a position to pay a tariff at will. Discontinuance of the Canada-Atlantic line it was pointed out might mean higher transportation rates for the New England points, and serious inconvenience

under certain conditions in moving grain.

This case has been pending for nearly a year, attracting wide attention among New England shippers and receivers of freight. The line offers desirable west-bound transportation facilities for New England manufactured products that is considered equally important to the east-bound grain movement, particularly in the winter months.

That Boston borrow \$30,000 outside the debt limit for the extension of Dorchester Street to Summer Street, South Boston, was asked by a bill filed by Eugene F. Durkin, Representative of the

of a memorial to Massachusetts over seas veterans was filed by Slate Washburn, Representative of Worcester. It reads a bill providing for group insurance of national guard units.

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standard lines are longest, or embargued, points out Mr. Day.

RESTRICTION ON GAS PERMITS IS SOUGHT

John W. MacCormack, Senator from South Boston, a member of the legislative Committee on Public Safety, spoke before the committee today in support of his bill to require that members of the General Court and of the Boston City Council, as well as owners of land in the city, shall be notified when an application

Another bill filed by Mr. Durgin provides for the extension of the Cambridge-South Boston tunnel to City Point, South Boston.

A bill filed by Daniel A. Martin, Senator from Hyde Park, asks for a non-partisan prime in Holyoke.

Leo M. Birmingham, Representative from Boston, has filed a bill providing for the extension of the Boylston Street subway from Kenmore station to the Newton line via the Washington and Brighton Avenues and Cambridge and Washington Streets.

Street Widening

A bill calling for the licensing of brokers in insurance against earth-

Mr. McCormack said that the bill arose out of a situation which he claimed was discovered at a hearing before George C. Neal, state fire marshal, on an appeal against the action of the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston, who granted

to permit to the Jenny Manufacturing Co. the storage of 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline in South Boston.

FIFTY STATE POLICE ROUTES RE SHIFTED

Fifty members of the state police patrol have been transferred by Capt.

Charles T. Beaudrie, according to reports, information obtained from official sources by the Department of Public Safety today. The men have been "shifted around," it is stated, partly so that some of them will be nearer their own homes and partly to get them better acquainted with the different sections of the State.

LUMBERING PROFITS OREGON

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 6.—During the last quarter of 1925, \$14,956,790 worth of timber was sold by the Canadian government in the entire year, \$6,014,950 feet of timber were cut.

Employees, asks that such employees be prevented from working for him during vacation and other off-time periods.

LOW RATE ON LIVE STOCK STAY

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 12 (Special).—Major railroads operating in Oregon have agreed to continue for another year the special rates on pure-bred live stock, according to an announcement from the office of the Oregon Public Service Commission. The reduced rate is said to have materially stimulated the shipment of pure-bred

According to the reports issued from the forest office recently. Twenty-five per cent of the money from the forest will be returned to the county for educational purposes and 10 per cent to the state for use on roads, A. T. Moses, clerk in the office, said.

animals during the past few months. Originally the special rate was granted for one year when the railroad companies agreed to carry purebred horses and cattle at half the regular charge when shipped in less than carload lots.

Vermont Dairymen Are Urged to Strive for Quality Butter

Dr. Cance of Massachusetts Agricultural College
Advises Sales Agencies, Enforced Standards,
Trade-Marks and a Selling Campaign

BURLINGTON, Vt. Jan. 14. (Special)—Vermont could and should supply the very best butter trade in New England, said Dr. Alexander E. Scales of Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, addressing dairymen, county agents and extension service specialists, gathered at the University of Vermont for their annual meeting here today.

"The high cost of butter production compared with the cost in Minnesota and Iowa, which compete for the New England trade," said Dr. Denton, "makes it necessary to give attention to superior quality. Vermont can supply only a small part of the New England butter demand. To make up the balance requires the use of cream and expert butter makers. To sell it to the best advantage requires a trade-mark, a guarantee of quality, a first-class sales manager, and a sufficient amount to supply the market. To fail at any point is to invite total failure. Competition is keen, and the external work of the agent is a serious task."

the sales agency; (4) to adopt a trade-mark and brands to be placed on the product under inspection; (5) to spend money for continuous advertising; (6) to engage in an active selling campaign.

The best form of milk marketing organization is a much debated question. Whatever the answer, it must be one that places the responsibility squarely on the farmers who compose it. It must be one that emphasizes quality of product and regulated production rather than a high price for fluid milk.

"It is not necessary, in my judgment, that all New England be included in one territory," said Dr. Denton. "The agent should be selected on the basis of his ability to do the following things: (1) to select a territory; (2) to select a manager; (3) to select a sales agency; (4) to adopt a trade-mark and brands to be placed on the product under inspection; (5) to spend money for continuous advertising; (6) to engage in an active selling campaign."

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"Probably the only way out is by means of joint effort. Certainly, if the airmen work together on a sound program, they will do more than by wasting energy and money competing with each other. The very best foundation for joint effort has been laid by the shoe manufacturers, any more than it is necessary that all shoe manufacturers unite. It is vital that its output be large enough for economical production marketing, and for maintaining a thoroughgoing department of information, research and sales management."

100

Victoria Defeats Portland Rosebuds

WESTERN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

Saskatoon	9	0	4	36	26	18
Portland	7	1	6	41	47	15
Vancouver	7	1	6	36	38	15
Edmonton	6	0	5	36	32	12
Victoria	4	2	7	19	22	10
Calgary	1	2	6	15	22	10

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 14 (Special)—The Victorias, with a last-minute rally, won last night's Western Hockey League game from Portland. The final score of what might be classed as one of the most evenly played games here this season was 3 to 2.

The play was made on a short puck from Halderson who had carried the puck practically the entire length of the ice.

There were no scores in the first period which found both teams battling on even terms. The second period was 17m. 32s. old when Vics scored the first goal on the first score of the game. Walker drove the rubber into the net unassisted.

Portland tied the score in the third period with a fine pass to Trapp and pressing every advantage. Trapp nudged the puck in his own territory, nursed it along to the Victoria ice, where he made a fine pass to Captain Irvin, who scored a sure goal.

Hay and Doraty worked the puck to within striking distance of the Vic-

When Patrick made a brilliant stop under the ice to score unassisted.

Victor's combination play was a good one, and he finished with the goal. In fact the visitors last night more nearly approached the form which brought them the world's championship than they have since they have displayed here this winter.

VICTORIA PORTLAND
Frederickson, Anderson, Iw
Goal—W. H. Townend
Oatman, Meeking, c. e. Iw, McCormick
Walker, Hart, r. w. Iw, Hay, Dorsey
Goal—W. H. Townend
Patrick, Halderston, rd. Iw, Iw, Iw
Holmes, g. Iw, Iw, Iw, Iw, Iw, Iw
Score—Victoria 3, Portland 2 Goals—
W. H. Townend
Referee—Victory, Hay, for Portland, Referee
—Ed. Jon. Time—Three 20 min. periods.

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 14 (Special

For the first time since the introduction of professional hockey in Edmonton a scheduled Western Hockey League game here last night was postponed because of the poor condition of the ice in the Arena rink.

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BOSTON'S DEBT LIMIT IS TOPIC

Hearing Is Given on Proposal to Restrict Borrowing Capacity of City

Legislation proposing to restrict the borrowing capacity of the city of Boston and to remove the control of its tax limit by the Legislature as embodied in the bill of Eben S. Draper, "to restrict the borrowing capacity of the city of Boston," was given hearing before the legislative committee on municipal finance. At the same hearing, the bill of James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, to give the city control of the fixing of its tax limit was discussed.

Arguments for the measure were given by Mr. Shattuck. "Under the present law," he said, "Boston can borrow for any purpose except the payment of state taxes, but it cannot exceed 2 1/2 per cent of the average valuation of the preceding three years. After the acceptance of the city charter the city's debt was reduced materially up to the last three years. In that time it has advanced by leaps and bounds.

Borrowed for Many Things
"Boston has borrowed money for many things recently which it could not have done under the municipal bonds tax under which other cities and towns operate and under which this proposed bill places the city. Boston has consistently borrowed almost up to the debt limit. The city has lagged behind in the process of municipal legislation and there is no reason why it should not come under the general laws abrest of the times.

"As to the tax limit the joint committee on municipal finance of 1913 which reported the municipal bond act declared that a state regulated tax limit is an inducement to the city or town to borrow up to that limit. The tax limit has merely an annual effect. Borrowing on bonds may affect the city's finances for the next 40 years."

Joseph J. Lyon, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, appeared in opposition to both bills by request of Malcolm E. Nichols, mayor. Mr. Lyons declared that for years the bonds of Boston have been sold at the lowest yield of any municipality and the tax rate compares favorably with any in the state.

In Category by Itself
"The Mayor feels," Mr. Lyons said, "that Boston is in a category by itself. Being such a large city it is pretty nearly the most important part of the Commonwealth. Each year when the tax limit is set the Mayor and his heads of departments come to the state house and give a tentative budget. They cannot give a real budget until the tax limit is fixed. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred that budget has to be reduced to fit the limit granted.

"Furthermore, the great majority of the taxpayers and business men of Boston live outside the city, which is one of the big reasons for state control. The present law has served us well for years. Let it serve us still."

Charles L. Carr, chairman of the Finance Commission, opposed the bill and declared that the provisions have to be made for the city of Boston, which prevented it from coming under general provision.

**BILL TO ADVERTISE
STATE COMMENDED**
Hearing Held on Proposed 3-Year, \$250,000 Budget

An advertising campaign to present the advantages of Massachusetts was asked at a hearing before the legislative committee on state administration at the State House yesterday on the bill authorizing Massachusetts to appropriate \$250,000 to advertise recreational, educational and commercial advantages of the state.

Chester I. Campbell, the petitioner, and Martin Hayes, representative from Boston, presented the bill and made strong arguments for its passage. Others who spoke favorably were Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, a director of the Advertising Club of Boston; James D. Henderson of the real estate firm of Henderson & Ross and representing yesterday the Cape Cod real estate interests; Edward G. Stacey, secretary for the State Chamber of Commerce; Frank C. Hall of the Hotel, Col. W. C. Edwards Barry, formerly Mayor of Cambridge, and John F. Fitzgerald, formerly Mayor of Boston.

The bill would establish an unpaid state publicity commission of five members to be appointed by the Governor. The appropriations would be \$50,000 for the first year and \$100,000 each for the second and third years.

**LEATHER BENEVOLENT
ASSOCIATION ELECTS**
Encouragement for future activities and satisfaction for benefits bestowed upon needy members of the trade during the last year were expressed in the report of the Boston Leather Trade Benevolent Association, which yesterday assembled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce for its annual election of officers. More than \$100,000 is reported to be in the society's treasury.

The new officers are: President, Elisha W. Cobb; directors, W. M. Bulfinch, E. T. Cady, H. F. Lesh, W. J. Fallon, A. F. Gordon, F. E. Jones, and A. R. Tirrell; secretary, C. O. Howe; treasurer, M. J. Leavelle; trustees, Julius Beebe and Thomas M. Devine.

LEAGUE DIRECTOR HONORED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special)—Roscoe C. Edlund, retiring director of the Hampden County Improvement League, was given a farewell dinner in the League Building last night. President Horace A. Moses, on behalf of the directors, presented Mr. Edlund with a gold watch.

Wellesley Finds Relics of Indians

Arrowheads of Ancient Tribes of Waban Among Prizes in Growing Collection

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 13 (Special)—Relics of the days when painted warriors pitched wigwags on the shores of Lake Waban are cropping up advantageously for the students of anthropology at Wellesley College. Hubert Spurr, chief forester of the college, now engaged in restoring the beauty of the campus, has discovered many specimens of arrowheads and knives, dating from the time when the region was inhabited by the ancient tribe of Waban and bark canoes skimmed the lake, in lieu of the substantial, modern pontoons.

Although the arrowheads and knives are of many kinds, some long and thin, others short and broad, it is impossible to tell whether they belonged actually to the Waban tribe, or to a visiting people, since the differences are not tribal but individual. The collection includes one tomahawk head, a spear point, and flint, schist and quartz arrowheads which show remarkable symmetry and perfection.

**BRISK LAND BANK
YEAR PREDICTED**
In First Eleven Days of January Loans Totalling \$300,000 Are Applied For

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special)—Business at the Federal Land Bank of Springfield has had a brisk opening for the new year, applications for loans totalling more than \$300,000 in the first 11 days. This is exceptionally good for the time of year, and general indications point to sustained good business for the bank, President E. H. Thomson says.

E. D. Stral, chief appraiser, has been kept busy of late passing on applications for permits to cut timber on farms to whose owners the bank has made loans. Demand for such permits has been stimulated especially by the scarcity of anthracite and the consequent increased demand for wood as fuel.

A great number of permits to cut are being given, a liberal policy in this regard being made possible by the better cutting practices that have gained ground among farmers of the northeast. When the timber is cut for fuel, it is less desirable growth that is removed, as a rule, affording a better opportunity for the maturing of timber for other purposes.

Operations of farm wood lots are reported as a growing source of revenue for northeastern farmers, under the improved methods. Planting of trees on New England farms is not going forward at a rate to be desired, President Thomson observes. The high price of seedlings and transplants in this section, as compared to that in New York State, is cited as a special obstacle.

**HANFORD MACNIDER
TO SPEAK IN BOSTON**
Will Outline Industrial Mobilization to Business Men

Mobilization of industry in all its branches worked out by the United States Government, to the end that any national emergency may be met, is to be explained to manufacturers and other business men by Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War and formerly National commander of the American Legion, at a dinner meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 21.

Mr. MacNider will inspect the three field establishments, already functioning here in the interests of industrial preparedness: Quartermaster's Corps at the Army Base, South Boston; Col. W. C. Edwards, commanding; Boston District Ordnance Office, 200 Devonshire Street, in charge of Col. Charles H. Tenney; and the Boston District Chemical Warfare Office at room 916, Chamber of Commerce Building, in charge of Howard Conoley.

Civic and industrial groups which will co-operate in receiving Mr. MacNider include: The Boston Chamber of Commerce, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, United States Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Paper Manufacturers' Association, New England Shoe and Leather Association, Metal Trades Association, Boston Wholesale Grocers' Association, American Legion and similar bodies.

WOMEN'S CLUBS OF NEWTON
The executive board of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs will meet at the Newton Club, Newtonville next Monday morning at 10:15 o'clock to discuss plans for entertaining the Massachusetts Federation in a legislative conference, Jan. 22, at the Central Congregational Church. Mrs. Robert Culbert, state legislative chairman, will be in charge of the state assembly.

COURSE OFFERED SALES TEACHERS

Will Comprise 16 Meetings With Executives at Various Stores

Teachers of salesmanship and merchandising in Boston high schools will be eligible to a special course of instruction by executives in retail store operation, organized by the Retail Trade Board Committee of Store Educational Directors in co-operation with the Boston School Committee and the College of Business Administration and School of Education of Boston University. It was announced today.

Teachers who take this course will receive promotional credit from the school committee and college credit from the university, according to Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the trade board, representing practically all of the city's retail stores.

This course consisting of 16 meetings, each at a different store, is said to be the first of its kind given by a group of merchants in any city. Teachers who take the course will obtain first hand knowledge of retail store operation and will be able to discuss problems with the store executives who are to give the instruction. At the end of the course, an examination will be given. The first session is to be held Jan. 19, and the final one to be an examination May 11. The course takes in 15 credit hours.

The committee in charge of this work comprise Mrs. E. A. Brooks of Faneuil Hall; Miss Amy Buck of Gilchrist; Miss Bernice M. Cannon, chairman of the Retail Trade Board Educational Directors; Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board; Louis J. Fish, commercial co-ordinator of the Boston Public Schools; Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University; and Oscar T. Smith of the College of Business Administration, Boston University.

Sessions of the course, in brief, follow: Jan. 19, "How a Retail Store is Organized"; Jan. 26, "Functions of the Personal Pyramid—Personnel"; Feb. 2, same as Jan. 26, but devoted to training; Feb. 9, "Customer Service—Protection"; Feb. 16, same as Feb. 9, but devoted to cashiers; Feb. 23, the same, specializing on adjustment; March 2, the same on shipping; March 9, the same on receiving and marking; March 16, "Functions of the Merchandise Pyramid—Planning and Research"; March 23, same, but on merchandising a staple department; March 30, same, but devoted to merchandising a style department; April 6, "Functions of the Sales Promotion Pyramid—Advertising"; April 13, same, but specializing on credit policies; April 20, same, devoted to comparison shopping; April 27, "Functions of the Control Pyramid—Office Management"; May 4, same, but on expense classification; May 11—examination.

MUSIC

Samuel Dushkin

Samuel Dushkin, violinist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. Raymond Bauman was the accompanist, and the program was: Sonata "Devil's Trill"; Tartini; Concerto, Boccherini; Spanish Suite, Albeniz; Pastourelle, Ravel; Tzigane Dances, Rachmaninoff; Yemiente Chant, Kirman; Danse Slovaque, Fauré, and Russian Carnival, Wieniawski. Boccherini's Concerto, according to a program note, has only recently been discovered. Its gentle formalism is pleasing, although it lacks some of the piquancy of much of the music of the same period. The violinist, loaded with two long and uninteresting cadenzas. As we understand it, the cadenza was originally intended, not only for the display of the performer's (who was generally the composer) solo technique but of his power of improvisation as well. The two cadenzas played last night were meaningless as to any thematic connection with the movements in which they were inserted, and for the most part rambled up and down the violin's compass and time-honored flourishes.

Could it be, as the program announced, that Albeniz's Suite was played here for the first time? Certainly the final Tango has been played here as a piano piece. The three numbers are grateful, exceedingly difficult, pieces for the violin in the true Spanish idiom. Rachmaninoff's Tzigane Dances are inconsequential, but Ravel's Pastourelle is a delightful bit of impressionism.

Mr. Dushkin caught the mood of the music more accurately in the shorter pieces than in Boccherini's Concerto. The Spanish Suite was played with astonishing virtuosity and some of the most beautiful playing we have heard. It was a less successful in Ravel's Pastourelle, which demanded qualities of another order. But there were moments of truly excellent playing in the Boccherini as well, playing in which the violinist subordinated himself to the composer's thought.

But, on the whole, Mr. Dushkin is more at home in virtuosic music, pure and simple. Here he plays with astonishing abandon and technical perfection. Although some profess to look down on this style of music and playing, we confess that we enjoy a little good fiddling for its own sake. A passage neatly turned, an arpeggio deftly tossed off, a few harmonies thrown in for good measure, a sob or two on the G string, still possess a little thrill for us.

OFFICIALS OF FARM BUREAU ELECTED

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14 (Special)—For the ninth consecutive time, George M. Putnam of Contoosook was elected president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation at the annual meeting yesterday. Homer S. Smith of Monroe, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Legislature, was re-elected first vice-president and counselor; Samuel A. Lovejoy of Milford re-elected treasurer. H. N. Sawyer of Atkinson was re-elected second vice-president. Gray Silver, representative of the National Federation of Farm Bureaus at Washington, was the chief speaker at the annual banquet.

Modern "Jenny Lind" Sings Old Favorites



MISS GRETA MILOS HOWELL
Impersonator of Jenny Lind at the Jordan Jubilee

Old Time Concert Pleases Audience at Jordan Jubilee

Waterman Trio, Clad in Raiment of 1860, Give Vocal and Instrumental Selections of Old Music, Interspersed With Modern

Costumed in the fashion of 1860 the Waterman Trio gave a concert of old music favorites intermingled with modern selections in the assembly hall of the Jordan Marsh Company this afternoon as a feature of its diamond jubilee celebration. As usual the hall was packed with men and women, old-time patrons of the store and new-made friends, interested in the company's revival of that which was valuable and beautiful in Boston's recent past.

Miss Frances Waterman sang and played the violin; Miss Louise Waterman played the cello and Miss Marion Waterman the harp. Miss Frances Waterman sang "In the Silence of Night," "Pirate Dreams," "The Icicle," "The Kerry Dance," "I Came With a Song," and "Pale Moon." The instruments were played in solo numbers, duets and trios making a program of unusual beauty and interest.

Old Piano Used
Jenny Lind's piano was used again today, giving added charm to the program. The impersonation of the "Nightingale" of the last century was one of the most pleasing features of yesterday's program, which was replete with good things from the first number to the last. Miss Greta Milos Howell, who assumed the part, was received by the audience with almost as much enthusiasm as the real Jenny Lind of the older day, expressing much of the latter's grace and charm.

Visitors to the store found numerous new exhibits add to those previously to be seen in the various departments. One of the most extensive is a collection of shawls displayed in the last. Miss Greta Milos Howell, who assumed the part, was received by the audience with almost as much enthusiasm as the real Jenny Lind of the older day, expressing much of the latter's grace and charm.

Old-Time Quilts Shown
Quilts of rare beauty also are to be seen. They exhibit a fineness of needlework that today seems all but obsolete, and beauty of design. There are patchwork quilts, log cabin quilts and "crazy" quilts of more modern origin and painstaking workmanship. A center of interest in one of the departments devoted to household devices is what is purported to be the first vacuum sweeper. Unlike many "firsts," it is not clumsy, though markedly different from the modern article. As it is not in operation, there is no means of telling how it compares in method to the general officers and the general council. The expulsion of Mr. Bancroft came as the result of an investigation, it being claimed that he fostered a secession movement among the wood heel makers' local membership. Mr. Bancroft has the right to an appeal to a special convention of the union. He has made no statement as to what he intends to do.

WOOD HEEL WORKERS EXPEL FORMER AGENT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special)—David S. Bancroft, former business agent of the wood heel makers' local of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has been expelled from the union and relieved of all its obligations and benefits by vote of the general officers and the general council. The expulsion of Mr. Bancroft came as the result of an investigation, it being claimed that he fostered a secession movement among the wood heel makers' local membership. Mr. Bancroft has the right to an appeal to a special convention of the union. He has made no statement as to what he intends to do.

NEW ENGLAND DEPENDENCE ON WEST AND SOUTH CITED

Reliance on Other Sections for Materials and Market Explained by Head of Shippers' Advisory Board, Who Attended National Assembly in Chicago

William F. Garcelon of Boston, chairman of the New England Shippers' Regional Advisory Board, who last week represented this body at its national conference in Chicago, explained further in a statement today New England's reliance upon the south and middle states for raw materials and markets, pointing out that while this section has but 2 per cent of the area of the United States, it produces more than 11 per cent of the manufactured goods of the Nation, and has about 7 per cent of the population.

"Today, as never before, we in New England depend upon the west and south and middle states for our raw materials and as a market for our manufactured products," he said.

"New England imports materials extensively from every section of the country. We take annually 750,000 tons of cotton from the South and the Southwest, 20,000,000 tons of coal, 402,000 tons of automobiles and tires, and almost 5,000,000 tons of petroleum and its products. Of corn, wheat, flour and meat we take more than 2,000,000 tons, of citrus fruits 726,000 tons, and of cattle, hogs, fresh meats and other packing house products more than 1,000,000 tons.

"These figures are not given to magnify our importance, but to indicate that the service problem with our railroads is quite different from that elsewhere. Nearly all this freight lands in, or passes through, an area of less than 14,000 square miles, and comes in through six gateways. The western border of

Connecticut and Massachusetts is about 150 miles long.

"Our outbound shipments are no less important than our inbound traffic. In 1924 we produced more than 1,000,000 tons of paper, of which 40 per cent was consumed in New England, 30 per cent was shipped to trunk line territory, 20 per cent to southern territory, and 10 per cent to the West. More than half of the woolen goods manufactured in the United States is made in New England mills, and our domestic shipments go everywhere west of our own territory. Three-fourths of all the textile machinery made in the United States is produced in New England for distribution to all parts of the world, 30 per cent being shipped to New England points, 40 per cent to the South and Southwest and 30 per cent being exported in foreign trade.

"About one-half of all the boots and shoes made in this country are produced in our states. The distribution is countrywide, the larger part, however, being shipped to points east of the Mississippi River. Not more than 10 per cent of our production is shipped to western territory direct from the factories.

"This last season the Cape Cod section produced 400,000 barrels of cranberries, or approximately 80 per cent of the total United States production. About 85 per cent of this crop is shipped out of New England largely to the middle west. The foregoing details give an indication of the intensity of business activity in the section represented by the New England Shippers' Regional Advisory Board."

SEVERAL GOODWIN BILLS POSTPONED

Judiciary Committee to Await Investigation Result

Several bills pending in the Massachusetts Legislature most of them introduced by Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, designed to alter several branches of criminal law were postponed yesterday by the Committee on the Judiciary until after the completion of the investigation now being prosecuted by Jay R. Benton, attorney general.

The committee did hear some bills dealing with the stealing of automobiles at which John H. Merrick, secretary to Herbert A. Wilson, Boston police commissioner, Mr. Goodwin, and Clarence S. Luitwieler, Representative from Newton, testified in favor.

FABRIC IDENTIFYING LECTURE SCHEDULED

Russell T. Fisher, acting secretary and technical expert of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, will give a free public illustrated lecture under the auspices of the College of Business Administration of Boston University at the college, 525 Boylston Street, on Friday evening of this week, Jan. 15, at 7 o'clock. Dean Everett W. Lord has announced. His subject will be "The Identification of Textile Fibers and Fabrics."

A course on textile fabrics will be given at the College of Business Administration during the second semester, beginning Feb. 1. It has been announced that the course will be designed primarily for salesmen, buyers and commercial users of fabrics who find it necessary to understand the construction of cloth goods of various fibers and the comparative advantages and disadvantages of fabrics now in common use. The course will give full consideration to cotton, woolen, silk, linen, and composite fibers.

COSMOPOLITAN TRUST DEPOSITORS WIN POINT

The full bench of the Supreme Court has decided that 12 depositors in the defunct Cosmopolitan Trust should be paid. The Trust reports from the field in the afternoon will be followed by an address by Charles H. Miller, supervisor of music in Rochester, N. Y., on "Possibilities of Public School Music in Education."

UNITED STATES LINES NAMES NEW MANAGER

O. A. Smyth, assistant director of the United States Lines, at London, has been named as the new manager of the line for New England, with headquarters in the Boston office of the company, State and Kilby Streets. Mr. Smyth has been in charge here practically since the local office was established.

MILK CARRYING RATE ADVANCED

B. & M. Announces Increase of 20 Per Cent Within Its Field of Operation

Increase of 20 per cent in its rates for transportation of milk and cream was announced today by the Boston & Maine railroad. The company said that an operating loss of \$700,000 yearly in this field is the cause of the advance. The new schedules will be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission within a few days, to be effective 30 days thereafter.

This increase will amount to less than one-fifth of a cent a quart in the retail price of milk, the Boston & Maine claims, as under existing rates the rail revenues average less than a cent a quart for an average haul of 21 1/2 miles. The Boston & Maine says that it has consulted its findings to representatives of the milk industry, and has been informed that an increase of 1/4 of a cent a quart will probably have to be passed on to the distributor and the consumer.

The statement sets forth that general cost to the Boston & Maine has shown the expense of handling milk and cream to be 34 per cent greater than the railroad's revenues, and that other New England lines have made similar findings. The increase asked, however, amounts to little more than one-half of this operating loss, it is said. The railroad has informed representatives of the milk industry that the studies and basic facts are available to them.

MUSIC SUPERVISORS TO HEAR MR. MOHLER

The fourth state conference of music supervisors in public schools of Massachusetts has been called for tomorrow at the Massachusetts Normal Art School by the State Department of Education. Louis Mohler of Teachers' College, Columbia University and the School of Education of New York University, is to be the speaker of the day.

He will deliver the opening address on "A Phase of the Creative Through Music," and will speak later on supervision in towns. Seven minute reports from the field in the afternoon will be followed by an address by Charles H. Miller, supervisor of music in Rochester, N. Y., on "Possibilities of Public School Music in Education."

LIGHTING COMPANY REDUCES ITS RATES

KEENE, N. H., Jan. 14 (Special)—The Keene Gas & Electric Company has reduced rates 5 per cent, effective Feb. 1. This is in harmony with similar reductions recently announced in various parts of New Hampshire. It applies to practically all service rendered by the company. The State Public Service Commission has laid down the policy that the peak of costs in the manufacture and sale of gas and electricity has been passed. In quiet way the commission has passed the word along to all companies, it is understood, that a reduction to the public is in order and the companies have nearly all taken the hint.

MAINE PUBLISHERS ELECT
AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 14 (AP)—Frank B. Nichols of Bath, publisher of the Times of that city, was elected president of the Maine Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association at the annual meeting held here yesterday. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice-president, L. B. Costello; Secretary, Leigh D. Flynn; Treasurer, Walter B. Reed, Bangor. News.

Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Music News and Reviews

Thomas Memorial

Concert in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—For 20 years

it has been the custom of the Chicago

Symphony Orchestra to devote a concert,

given early in January, to a

memorial of Theodore Thomas, its

founder. The programs dedicated

this season to that purpose were presented

last Friday and Saturday (Jan. 8-9),

their scheme of art comprising

works which were favorites of

Mr. Thomas and in whose interpretation

he had been particularly successful.

The principal feature was Beethoven's

C-minor symphony. It is not putting into

the records any derogatory qualification

of the conductor to declare that his successor

made a more stirring and a more highly

vitalized composition than ordinarily has been

made of it by other interpreters of symphonic

art. Frederick Stock possesses an

astonishing sense of drama in music and he

exploits it to a degree which, it is probable,

the more conservative and tradition-loving

Thomas would have regarded as artistically

excessive. Yet it is certain that the later

method of reading the classics will preserve

them longer in the affections of concertgoers

than the former, which consisted in playing

the notes correctly and allowing the abstract inspiration

of the composer to do the rest.

Mr. Stock opened his program with the

overture to Mozart's "Don Giovanni,"

with the ending which Mr. Thomas made

for his own. The extraordinary impression

of performance of Strauss' "Tod und

Verklärung," but their fine playing of

Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn

could not neutralize the respectable

dignity of that composition.

Included in the music were two arrangements

of songs that had been made by the

founder of the orchestra. One of these—a

transcription of Schubert's "Gretchen"—had

been used by Mr. Thomas in earlier years

to lead his public by pleasant gradations

to the higher flights of art; it was probably

effective then, but it sounded somewhat

elementary in this present day of grace. The

other, a version of Wagner's "Träume,"

was more subtle and, having been scored

with finer skill, more pleasing to the ear.

The only first presentation of the season

at the opera was Debussy's "Pelléas et

Mélisande," given Jan. 5. Miss Garden's

portrayal of the shadowy heroine of the

drama always has been one of the

masterpieces of characterization and it was

not less beautiful on this occasion than

it has been in the past. José Mojica, who

had been the Pelléas of last season's

representation of the opera, had been

part again and he gave an adequate

account of it. Other roles were excellently

filled by Mme. Claessens, Helen Freund,

Alexander Kipnis and Georges Baklanoff.

F. B.

Moscow Musical Studio

in Three Little Pieces

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Three little

pieces, "Aleko," "The Fountain of

Bakhchi-Sarai," and "Cleopatra," which

in stage managers' jargon would be

called oratorio opera, were on the bill

of the Moscow Art Theater Musical

Studio at Joseph's Theater last night.

The composers, respectively, Rimsky-

Korsakov, Arensky and Glazunov. To

anybody but a master of stage direction

like Mr. Dantchenko, they would be

regarded as undramatic and actionless; but

to him, they were the most dramatic

of the modern architect. For the

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Brahms Eloquent, via Gabilowitsch

DETROIT, Jan. 9 (Special Correspondence).

The program of the eighth

concert, given Jan. 7 and 8, was as follows:

Mendelssohn, "Midsummer Night's Dream"

Brahms, "Fourth Symphony in E minor"

Beethoven, "Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in C minor"

Stravinsky, Suite from the Ballet, "The Fire-Bird"

The musicians were in fine fettle

both nights, and have rarely played

with such good effect. The "Midsummer

Night's Dream" was an admirable

preliminary to the symphony, which was

the event of the concert. It is the present

reviewer's opinion that never before, in so far as

Brahms is concerned, has Gabilowitsch

reached the altitude of art which he

achieved in this symphony. There was

manifest clarity of vision and appreciation

of detail that combined to make this

performance epochal in the season's

annals. The strings were unusually well

attuned, and this made the second movement

of a work seems to sweep through the

entire orchestra and inspire it.

Carl Friedberg, the soloist, is a man

of quiet, old world charm. His playing

of Beethoven had nothing of the modern

sense of dynamic values and virility; rather

he transported the listener back to the days

when the student spent long and frequent

hours playing the conservatorium velocity

studies with an

imaginary coin held carefully upon the

back of a valiant hand. This is not to

say that Mr. Friedberg is not a good

pianist, he is an interesting exponent of

a method of playing in vogue a decade

ago. His technique is clear and clean, but

it is of the fingers and therefore limited in

possibilities for color and depth. His

choice of thoughts beyond the Beethoven

concertos was also of interest and the

audiences showed their appreciation by

frequent recalls.

To the Stravinsky, Gabilowitsch brought

just the right atmosphere of make-believe—a

touch of whimsical extravagance that brought

loveliness to the really musical portions

and gave reasonableness to the angularities

of its dissonances.

As a sociological study Mr. Short's book

is of great interest. Religion and sociology

are intimately related. Let play in his

"Les Ouvriers Européens" shows how the

characteristics of the Shepherd type are

nomadic and philosophic, his preoccupations

are with health and with wisdom and so

in modern civilization he develops into the

merchant, the banker, the financier, the

philosopher, the doctor, the religious leader.

He is not a builder. Mr. Short shows how

the Jews have never been great builders

and even their temple was never truly

"architectural." But they have given the

world great poetry, great philosophy, great

bankers and a great spiritual leader.

Mr. Short is indeed to be congratulated

for a valuable contribution to our knowledge

of the world, and the whole matter is

handled with becoming breadth. True religion

is the most integral part of man's life. It

cannot be isolated. And so the House of

God takes many forms. We cannot end

this notice, without a word of praise

for the illustrations; exceptional in their

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"Anticli, VIII." From a Lithograph by Ernest Thurn.

Modern Finnish Painting

Stockholm, Nov. 27

Special Correspondence.

An event in the cultural

exchange series between Sweden

and Finland was the exposition

of the work of Magnus Enckell,

one of the best modern Finnish

painters, at the Royal Academy of

Art in Stockholm under the auspices

of the General Swedish Art Association.

It was preceded by an exhibition

of the work of Eero Järnefelt,

another of Finland's modern painters.

In Helsinki, on the other hand,

have been exhibited the works

of two of Sweden's painters of modern

tendencies, Anders Zorn and Prince

Engeström. The latter, who was

visiting Stockholm, was

honored with a special reception.

Magnus Enckell, who passed

away recently in Stockholm, where

he had come to supervise his exhibit,

was born in 1870. His many works

which occupied the walls of three

large rooms in the Stockholm Art

Gallery cover three periods of modern

Finnish painting—the realistic, the

impressionistic and the coloristic.

Although one of the few Finnish

painters who may be characterized as

cosmopolitan, as he came strongly

under French influence, his motives

are still distinctly Finnish. Intensity

is the keynote of all his work, even

those where his usual fierce color

contrasts are quieted down into the

pastel tones of the rainbow. This is

particularly true of the large frescoes

from the Johannes Church in Tam-

mperors. The resurrection motive is

presented with a monumental and

simple clarity and the original massing

of the figures is impressive.

The Finnish-Swedish poet Rune-

berg aroused the national feeling in

Finland, mainly by his folk-epic

poem "Kalevala." From this time

on Finnish artists devoted them-

selves to motives from their own

fatherland. This breaking loose of

Finnish art from the Swedish influ-

ence took place between 1850 and

1880, when German art began to

exert its influence on Scandinavian

artists. In 1870 Finnish artists be-

gan to study in Paris instead of in

Stockholm and Düsseldorf, as they

formerly had done. From that time

on Finnish art came more and more

under French influence. Outstanding

among Finnish artists of this period

are Albert Edelfeldt, Akseli Gallén-

Kallela and Eero Järnefelt. They

brought realistic free nature paint-

ing into Finland, influenced by Bas-

tien LePage. Gallén-Kallela is noted

for his mighty decorative Kalevala

compositions.

In Finland the war sharply broke

off all development in art. The, at

that time, "youngest generation" had

scarcely made the acquaintance of

the latest in France, of Matisse and

the cubists, when economic diffi-

culties brought about by the war in

Finland as well as the complete cut-

ting off of all direct, vital impulses

from abroad forced Finnish artists

to look within themselves for fur-

ther development. They present the

essence of Finnish folk and Finnish

nature motives in a gripping way.

They show a human deepening and

Art in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Jan. 9

As the pendulum of interest

swings toward contemporary

art, the Chicago display of canvases

of Charles W. Hawthorne and his

first Chicago display of canvases in

many years, being shown at the

Thomas Whipple Dunbar Galleries,

attracts the viewers in search of the

extraordinary and as interesting

as it is unusual.

Romaine Brooks's collection of

portraits at the Art Institute affords

THE HOME FORUM

Longfellow in Reconsideration

ONE of the "pleasures of literature" of which too little has been said is found in rereading the books that charmed one's childhood and youth. For not only in such returning upon our own past, may we "betray that golden time again," bring back the joys of our first delighted forays into the realm of books, but we may have the added pleasure of seeing how the charm that held us once was woven, a matter with which no normal child concerns himself at all. Then there is always a possibility that in some of the books we read in early years we may discover depths of meaning and vistas of beauty which we could not discern or even suspect upon a first acquaintance because they were out of our childish range. Most of us have had this experience with *Pilgrim's Progress*, a classic for all ages which everyone should discover at least twice. Thousands of people, casually leafing through Gulliver's *Travels* after an interval of twenty years, have been astonished to find that this blithe nursery tale which they first read in the epoch of Puss in Boots is one of the great books of the world, one of the most masculine and compelling satires ever penned.

After such a preamble, even the most sophisticated and thoroughly contemporaneous reader need not be sorrowful when I confess that I have been reconsidering, lately, the poetry of Longfellow—especially if I hasten on to say in the same breath that I have traveled the "backward steps" in company with an eleven-year-old son. Everyone admits that Longfellow is the Poet of Childhood, and it will be charitably assumed that I am reading him merely to revive the memory of my own early delight in him and to entertain a boy; and possibly to discover by what trick of manner or technical device he once enthralled me. These were indeed the only motives with which I began, but another has been added to them that will keep me reading on. I have found in Longfellow's poetry a good deal of excellent work which only the trained and seasoned reader can fully understand. Without wishing to imply that his poetry belongs, with such ever-enduring things as Gulliver, Don Quixote, and *Pilgrim's Progress*, I think that it belongs among the classics that are addressed to both young and old. I submit that he deserves greater respect than has been shown him from the critics, from the sophisticated, from the young men and women who are breaking the old molds sometimes too impatiently in their eagerness to shape freshly and originally the literature of today and of tomorrow.

"But how is this?" exclaims any member of any of the groups just mentioned. "Do you not see that Longfellow, in addition to being hopelessly out of date, is sentimental, didactic, imitative, lack-luster and bookish?"

Yes, I see that, and more. A great portion of his verse is but an echo of echoes. He catches the moon's rays on a mirror and tries to make them do instead of sunshine. His

sentiment has not even the merit of being American, but is diluted from the pages of Jean Paul Richter and the lesser Goethe. Although a very busy bee improving each shining hour, he gathered his sweets not from the natural flowers of field and forest but from the prepared sugar-water of his library. His unquestionable "charm" is reflected from the pages of Washington Irving, and his nature poetry, such as it is, owes much to Bryant. Instead of seeing his world vividly and sharply, as we are being told in these days that a poet always should, we saw chiefly millions of pages of paper and print. Nearly always a book, and usually scores of books, intervened between him and his subject. He never saw the Grand Pré meadows of Nova Scotia whence his *Evangeline* came, or the great Valley of the Mississippi into which she went. It is even said—I do not know how accurately—that he did not see the town of Plymouth, two hours' journey from his Cambridge home, until after he wrote the *Courtship of Miles Standish*. And if it is urged that we should test him by his finished product and not by his method, one may answer by pointing to the poems themselves and asking whether there is in *Evangeline* any sharp definition of detail or in *Miles Standish* any clear realization of the Puritans as human beings. Over both these poems there is an air of dream rather than knowledge. Longfellow did not write with his eye "upon the subject" but with his eye upon a book.

In regard to his didacticism we must allow that he did not always distinguish clearly between a sonnet and a sermon, showing too little of Emerson's understanding that beauty is abundantly its own excuse for being. Besides being wholly out of place, the moralizing in his verse is almost always shallow, second-hand, unearned.

Taken together, these admissions make a heavy indictment against which only a poet of true power could bear up. I judge that Longfellow is a poet of power because, while admitting these faults, I find myself respecting him more and more as I read into him during my sessions with my son. I judge that there were, in a way of speaking, two Longfellows. For one of these I contend only that he was an honest craftsman in verse who turned out the sort of thing he thought the market would absorb—gauging that market, be it said, with great accuracy. This Longfellow wrote the *Psalm of Life*, to choose one example out of too many, shapely and deliberately in verse, with taste. Elementary in form, style and thought, this poem is effective, rather as a sermon—and that on a very high plane of homiletics—than as a work of art. There is in it no revelation of artistic wisdom, no personal experience. It is merely commonplace.

But turn from this to Mezzo Cammin, Nature, or the Divine Comedy sonnets, and you are at once in a different atmosphere. These poems reveal almost a perfect sense of form and sheer mastery of sonnet structure. In a Dutch Picture you may find the sharpest clarity of outline and color, reminding one of contemporary Impressionism. The better poems in the *Tales of a Wayside Inn* show an easy skill in narrative technique which no other American poet, early or late has come near. Turn next to *Hilawatha*; forget that you loved it as a child, for that may turn out to be nothing against it; read it with all your knowledge of folklore and mythology, as you would the *Eddas* or the *Mahabharata*. You will certainly be surprised at its breadth and grandeur, and delighted with its underlying symbolism; you may even come to see it as the nearest approach to epic writing produced on this continent. Turn last of all to Longfellow's magnum opus, the one thing that he wrote slowly and with cautious care—the translation of Dante. Read into this a good way, comparing it with the original and with all the other translations at hand. Try to turn a few of the terse, packed tercets of Dante's Italian into English verse of your own. Just to gain some notion of the difficulties to be overcome. Realize that Longfellow brought to this work a ripened scholarship and a matured technical skill, such as few poets have ever combined. When you have done this, you will be ready to ask yourself whether you have been fair to Longfellow or just to ourselves in considering him the Poet of Childhood and nothing more.

The explanation of the two kinds of work in Longfellow's poems is to be found partly in the man himself and partly in the American of his time. Together with many of the best men and women of his time, he was a sentimentalist, unwilling to face facts harsh and angular and crude, but preferring to dwell in a make-believe world of gentle rery and sweetly solemn thoughts. But experience finally broke through the walls he had built about himself, teaching him willy-nilly certain things that a poet needs to know, and so, by the time he reached fifty he was "improving" himself, that is, he was likely to realize. Probably Longfellow gave his audience all the beauty and pure imagination that he was capable of appreciating. He performed indispensable service in preparing us for a greater poetry than he could produce. Yet his value is not historical alone. Our indifference to his weaker work should not make us ignore the many things that he did so well. If we can get the better Longfellow read by the right people, and rightly appreciated, we shall do much toward closing the breach that yawns just now, unfortunately, between our literature of the present and that of the past.

Fog

In the fog
Of that December dawn
Man and dog
Were sucked into mist, drawn
Into a silver bog.

Fog like wool
Softened the duck's horn,
Cow and bull
Strayed steaming, forlorn,
Ghastly, beautiful.

It seemed that I
Had somehow come nearer
Beast and sky;
I seemed to see clearer
With the fog standing by.

—Joseph Auslander, in *Voices*.

When I Came to Canterbury

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As I went up by Dymchurch—by Dymchurch—by Dymchurch,
As I went up by Dymchurch the way the wagons go,
I saw such golden hollyhocks—such hollyhocks—such hollyhocks,
I saw such golden hollyhocks—a-singing in a row.

As I went through by Shadoxhurst—by Shadoxhurst—by Shadoxhurst,
As I went through by Shadoxhurst, the road the farmers ride,
I saw such rosy apple-trees—such apple-trees—such apple-trees,
I saw such rosy apple-trees across the countryside.

But when I came to Canterbury—to Canterbury—to Canterbury,
But when I came to Canterbury, where pilgrims flocked to pray,
I only saw the Kingdom—the Kingdom—the Kingdom,
I only saw the Kingdom of Heaven about my way.

Beryl Carter.

Canoe

Softly as a cloud we go,
Sky above and sky below,
Down the river; and the dip
Of the paddles scarcely breaks
With the little silvery drip
Of the water as it shakes
From the blades, the crystal deep
Of the silence of the morn,
Of the forest yet asleep;
And the river reaches borne
In a mirror, purple gray,
Sheer away.

—Archibald Lampman.

Good Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eighteenth chapter of Exodus there is a most interesting description of the men considered suitable to rule over certain divisions of the children of Israel. The description was given to Moses by his father-in-law, Jethro, and in the following words: "Provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness." Since that time it has been more widely recognized that all governing positions can be filled properly only by able, God-fearing, trustworthy men and women, free from covetousness—that is, free from selfish motives and aims, free from greed and jealousy. Only thus can our national and international politics, our domestic and foreign mercantile relations, and our general business and religious organizations be well taken care of, and their affairs regulated successfully, peaceably, and satisfactorily.

It is generally acknowledged that all those who hold positions which imply some responsibility in regard to the work others must perform, need constantly to guard against falling into the temptation of laxity, favoritism, hypocrisy, and tyranny, erroneous traits which hamper and hinder all right accomplishment. Inasmuch, however, as everyone has himself and his affairs to govern, the foregoing does not apply especially and exclusively to governing officials, but must be taken under consideration by every individual.

No one can guide others, or the affairs of others, unless he has first learned to govern himself. Regarding this, we read in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 106), "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." The realization that government properly belongs to God, and that man reflects the qualities of God, will manifest itself in the ability to overcome so-called faults and failings of character and temperament that would prevent one from properly governing himself, and so unfit him for progressive advancement.

By the same realization of man as God's reflection one may demonstrate sufficient wisdom for filling a position in either church, state, or business, efficiently and peacefully, even to the extent of bringing seemingly difficult problems to a successful issue. If failure threatens, one may always turn to God in confidence for enlightenment, knowing that He ever continues to impart to His creation, man, His own qualities. Sometimes fear

for views; and she acquires one with suspicious ease and readiness. She goes walking with the Tilneys, and hears them talking a language strange to her ears.

They were viewing the country with the eyes of persons accustomed to drawing; and deciding on its capability of being formed into pictures, with all the eagerness of real tastes. . . . It seemed as if a good view were no longer to be taken from the top of a high hill, and that clear blue sky was no longer a proof of a fine day. . . . A lecture on the picturesque immediately followed, in which his instructions were so clear that she soon began to see beauty in every thing admired by him; and her attention was so sharpened that he became perfectly satisfied of her having a great deal of natural taste. He talked of foregrounds, distances, and second distances; side-scenes; and perspectives; lights and shades;—and Catherine was so hopeful a scholar that when they gained the top of Beechen Cliff, she voluntarily rejected the whole city of Bath, as unworthy to make part of a landscape.

Marianne Dashwood is an ardent follower of Gilpin. Edward engraves her with his insensibility. "I have no knowledge of the picturesque," (he admits shamelessly) "I shall call hills steep, which ought to be bold; surfaces strange and uncouth, which ought to be irregular and rugged; and distant objects out of sight, which ought only to be indistinct through the soft medium of a hazy atmosphere. . . . It exactly suits my idea of a fine country, because it unites beauty with utility—and I daresay it is a picturesque place, for you admire it; I can easily believe it to be full of rocks and promontories, grey moss and brushwood, but these are all lost on me. I know nothing of the picturesque."

Eleanor attempts to calm her sister's agitation at this, hereby suggesting that Edward is affecting indifference because of the affectations of admiration on the part of the crowd. "It is very true," Marianne replies, "that admiration of landscape scenery has become a mere jargon. Everybody pretends to feel and tries to describe with the taste and elegance of him who first defined what picturesque beauty really was." To which Edward adds: "I like a fine prospect, but . . . I do not like crooked, twisted, blasted trees. I admire them much more if they are tall, straight and flourishing. I do not like ruined, tattered cottages. I am not fond of nettles, or thistles, or heath blossoms. I have more pleasure in a snug farm-house than a watch-tower, and a troop of tidy, happy villagers please me better than the finest banditti in the world."

Elizabeth Bennet . . . is moved to raptures at the thought of a visit to the Lakes: "What are men to rocks and mountains?" She and the Gardiners, people of taste (though citizens), visit Derbyshire with enthusiasm, and Pemberley with felicity. Sweet Anne Elliott repeats poetry as she looks at the autumn landscape, and the encomiums of Captain Wentworth on Lyme send the whole party thither on a scenic visit. But the description of "a scene as grand as

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Zaandam. A Twilight Scene

"Pretty Soon"

Sun, silence, and adobe—that is New Mexico in three words. If a fourth were to be added, it need be only to clinch the three. It is the Great American Mystery—the National Rip Van Winkle—the United States which is not United States. Here is the land of poco tiempo—the home of "Pretty Soon."

"Picturesque" is a tame word for it. It is a picture, a romance, a dream, all in one. It is our one corner that is the sun's very own. Here he has had his way, and no discrepancy mars his work. It is a land of quaint, swart faces, of Oriental dress and unspelled speech; a land where distance is lost, and the eye is a liar; a land of ineffable lights and sudden shadows. . . .

If New Mexico lacks the concentration of natural picturesqueness to be found elsewhere, it makes up in waterfalls, and not a river worthy of the name. Canyons are rare, and inferior to those of Colorado and the farther Southwest. The mountains are largely skyward miles of savage rock; and forests are characteristic. But every landscape is characteristic, and even beautiful—with a weird, unearthly beauty. . . . Most of New Mexico, most of the year, is an indescribable harmony in browns and grays, over which the enchanted light of its blue skies casts an eternal spell. Its very rocks are unique. Only Arizona shares those astounding freaks of form and color carved by the scintillating rays and more liberal winds of immemorial centuries, and showing across the barren landscape the milestones of forgotten giants. The line of huge buttes of . . . red sandstone which stretches from Mt. San Mateo to the Little Colorado, including the "Navajo Church" and a thousand minor wonders, is typically New Mexican. The Navajo Reservation—which lies part in this territory and part in Arizona—is remarkably picturesque throughout, with its broad plains here and there split with wild canyons. So are the regions about Jemez, Cochiti, Taos, Santa Fé, Acoma, and a few others. The most unique pictures in New Mexico are to be found among its unique Pueblos. Their quaint terraced architecture is the most remarkable on the continent; and there is none more picturesque in the world. It remains intact only in a few of the pueblos—those along the Rio Grande have been largely Mexicanized into one-storyed townhouses. Laguna, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, has some three-story terraced houses still. Acoma, on its dizzy island-cliff twenty miles south-west, is all three-story; and Taos, in its lovely, lonely valley far to the north, is two great pyramid-tenements of six stories. And the Pueblos—they are picturesque anywhere and always, but particularly in their dances, races, and other ceremonies. These are Indians who are neither poor nor naked; Indians who feed themselves, and ask no favors of Washington; Indians who have been at peace for two centuries, and fixed residents for perhaps a millennium; Indians who were farmers and irrigators and six-story-house builders before a New World had been beaten through the thick skull of the Old Indians who do not make pack-beasts of their squaws—and who have not "squaws," save in the vocabulary of

less-bred barbarians. They had nearly a hundred republics in America centuries before the American Republic was conceived; and they have maintained their ancient democracy through all the ages, unshamed by the corruption of a voter, the blot of a defalcation or malfeasance in office. They are, under the solemn pledge of our Government in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, citizens. . . . Their numerous sacred dances are by far the most picturesque sights in America, and the least viewed by Americans, who the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, abroad. The mythology of Greece and Rome is less than theirs in complicated comprehensiveness, and they are a more interesting ethnologic study than the tribes of inner Africa, and less known of by their white countrymen.—Charles F. Lummis, in "The Land of Poco Tiempo."

Garden Games

"Let's catch a bee,"
Round whirl the little girls,
And up the garden.
Two heads are thrust among the
Canterbury bells,
Listening.

And fingers clasp and unclasp be-
hind backs
In a strain of silence. . . .

There is a floundering and buzzing
over Minna's head.
"Bend 't down, Stella. Quick! Quick!"
The wide mouth of a blossom
Is pressed together in Minna's
fingers.

The stem flies up, jiggling its flower-
bells,
And Minna holds the dark blue cup
in her hand,
With the bee
Imprisoned in it.

Whirl! Buzz! Buzz!
Bump! Whirl! Bang!
BANG!

The blue flower tears across like
paper,
And a gold-black bee darts away in
the sunshine.

"If we could fly, we could catch
him."
The sunshine is hot on Stella's up-
turned face,
As she stares after the bee.
"We'll follow him in a dove chariot.
Come on, Stella." . . .

Tall, still, and cowed,
Stand the monk's hoods;
Taller than the heads of the little
girls.

A blossom for Minna.
A blossom for Stella.
Of comes the cowl,
And there is a purple-painted
chariot;
Of comes the forward petal.
And there are two little green doves,
With green tracks tying them to the
chariot.

"Now we will get in, and fly right up
to the clouds.
Fly, Doves, up in the sky,
With Minna and me,
After the bee."

Up one path,
Down another,
Run the little girls,
Holding their dove chariots in front
of them;
But the bee is hidden in the trumpet
of a honeysuckle,
With his wings folded along his
back.

Amy Lowell, in "Men, Women and
Ghosts."

Landscape in Jane Austen

Jane Austen's world is much interested in grounds. John Dashwood improved his; and Cleveland, the Palmers' place, offers to Marianne Dashwood a Grecian temple on an eminence, from which she may survey the prospect toward the horizon hills. In Emma we hear from Mrs. Elton of Maple Grove, an instance of the vulgarian imitation of the gentry; and Knightley's Abbey is situated charmingly beside the usual curving river with wooded banks of some abruptness. Lady Catherine de Bourgh has grounds, but not to compare with her nephews', which, Elizabeth Bennet intimates very reasonably, caused her to soften her prejudices toward their efforts. "She had never seen a place for which nature had done more, or where natural beauty had been so little counteracted by an awkward taste. . . . The hill crowned with wood, from which they had descended, was a beautiful object. Every disposition of the ground was good, and she looked at the whole scene, the river, the trees scattered on its banks, and the windings of the valley as far as she could trace it, with delight." Mr. Rushworth, in Mansfield Park, is a foolish victim of the rage for improvement. He will engage Mr. Repton at five guineas a day. "Smith's place is the admiration of all the country; and it was a mere nothing before Repton took it in hand. I think I shall have Repton." Edward Bertram "would rather have an inferior degree of beauty," of his own choice, than the beauties of the professional improver. Henry Crawford, a man of taste, is ready to give amateur advice; which Rushworth is equally ready to accept. The scene, intended though it is to reveal individual traits, is also one of Jane Austen's few general satires on a contemporary folly. Yet the general fashion is worked into the individual character most cleverly. "That iron gate, that he-he, give me a feeling of restraint and hardship," says Miss Bertram; "I cannot get out, as the stalling said."

Landscape in Jane Austen

As to the picturesque, though Jane Austen laughs at the excesses of its devotees we feel that she was one herself in some degree, so sympathetic is she, and so abundant are her references. Of her most delightful heroines—only Catherine Morland is without a native taste

for views; and she acquires one with suspicious ease and readiness. She goes walking with the Tilneys, and hears them talking a language strange to her ears.

They were viewing the country with the eyes of persons accustomed to drawing; and deciding on its capability of being formed into pictures, with all the eagerness of real tastes. . . . It seemed as if a good view were no longer to be taken from the top of a high hill, and that clear blue sky was no longer a proof of a fine day. . . . A lecture on the picturesque immediately followed, in which his instructions were so clear that she soon began to see beauty in every thing admired by him; and her attention was so sharpened that he became perfectly satisfied of her having a great deal of natural taste. He talked of foregrounds, distances, and second distances; side-scenes; and perspectives; lights and shades;—and Catherine was so hopeful a scholar that when they gained the top of Beechen Cliff, she voluntarily rejected the whole city of Bath, as unworthy to make part of a landscape.

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EDUCATIONAL

American Research Students
at Cambridge University

Cambridge, Eng.
Special Correspondence
FEATURE of the development of graduate study at Cambridge University since the war is the increasing number of American research students in residence. This year there are about 20 of the total number of some 250 research students who hail from the United States. Graduates of Cambridge University are the most numerous group, the United States furnish the second largest number, followed by the universities of Wales, Canada, London, and India, in the order named.

Among the American students enrolled for advanced work this year are two young women, both taking their major work in natural science, on in physics, the other in biochemistry. Both have had experience in research laboratories, the one in Peking College, the other in the laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. Both are members of Newnham College, Cambridge.

Several members of the American colony at Cambridge hold honorary fellowships awarded for scholastic attainments or recognized ability in their Alma Maters, or in a wider field. Thus one student holds a research fellowship awarded by the Rockefeller International Education Board of New York City. At least two members of the group are wearers of the Phi Beta Kappa key, indicating that they were at or near the top of their classes in classical or academic subjects as undergraduates. One or two of the research students taking advanced courses in the sciences are members of Sigma Xi honorary scientific fraternity. Several of these American students have taken a certain amount of graduate work in American universities, some hold masters' degrees, one man has studied at New York University, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and Oxford and is spending the present college year at Cambridge.

The Leading Subjects
Classical subjects, English literature, history and international law claim the attention of a larger number of these American students of English literature under Professor Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. This is not to be wondered at for "Q." as he is familiarly known in Cambridge circles, has a reputation as a teacher and author that extends far beyond the confines of the British Isles. Among the subjects which these students of literature are using as subjects for their dissertations are English anthologies, Scottish reviews of the Georgian period, Elizabethan drama, early English plays, King Lear, the position of Emerson in his century.

Six of the American research students are taking advanced courses in the natural sciences. Of this number, two are in the Cavendish Laboratory, one in biochemistry, one in physical chemistry, one in physiology, and one in plant breeding in the School of Agriculture. It is probably no exaggeration to state that the Cavendish laboratory at Cambridge ranks right at the top of a research institution in physics, and he may accept himself fortunate who is accepted as a research student under the supervision of Prof. Sir Ernest Rutherford who is the champion of the laboratory and who has more applications for places to study in the laboratory than can possibly be accepted.

A majority of the American graduate students at the University of Cambridge this year are from universities in the eastern United States, though the universities of Chicago, St. Louis, Northwestern and Ohio State are also represented. Among the eastern universities, Harvard, Columbia, and Dartmouth each have more than one student in the Cambridge list, while Cornell, Yale, Princeton, Georgetown, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology must depend on a single man to represent them with honor at Cambridge.

Only Since the War
The Ph. D. degree has been offered at Cambridge only since the war. Since this degree was added to the list of those offered at Cambridge, about 100 have been granted, together with a smaller number of D. Sc. degrees and a much larger number of M. A. degrees. The M. A. degree is the one held by a majority of the well-known men at Cambridge, and can only be taken after six years have elapsed since the granting of the B. A. degree. In general the only masters' degrees recognized by Cambridge University are those awarded by the universities of Oxford and Dublin. By the same token it is a very difficult matter for the holder of the B. A. degree from any university outside this tri-umvirate to obtain a Cambridge M. A. degree. Cambridge is conservative also about admitting research students from American colleges and universities, except those on the "approved list," which is not a long one.

Once admitted, the facilities for graduate study and research work at Cambridge are indeed excellent. There is very little red tape to circumscribe one's activities, no "minors" and "majors" to worry about, and every encouragement to do a real piece of individual research in one's chosen field. Attendance at lectures is purely incidental, one can take on as few or as many as one chooses. Let it be said here that while the terms at Cambridge are short, only eight weeks, they are full of activity, while they last. There are no quizzes and few examinations until the final one, at which time it is expected that the candidate for a degree will have done a goodly amount of outside reading, will be familiar with the literature of his subject and will have produced a creditable original dissertation. A study of the dissertations, which have been accepted by the board of research studies in the past will convince any one that the standard set is a high one.

Much of the actual work of the board of research studies at Cam-

bridge is handled by one of the assistant registrars, R. E. Priestley. It is to his personal interest in the research students, and especially to those from America and other countries outside the British Isles, that much of the splendid esprit de corps of this group of students is due. From the first letter of inquiry to the last detail of securing lodgings, being properly matriculated, made a member of the all but essential college and assigned to a suitable supervisor, Mr. Priestley gives constant evidence of the fact that he is a success in his present place. His Sunday morning breakfasts in his college rooms for small groups of congenial research students are a popular and famous feature of the graduate school of Cambridge University. One also is likely to feel that he is indirectly responsible for seeing that no American research student is so unfortunate as to have his name left off the list of those entertained by another member of the university on Thanksgiving Day, when but for this occasion one might not know the good old New England holiday had arrived, for school and other activities go on as usual in old England.

In the past it has been possible in special cases for persons to be granted the Cambridge Ph.D. degree after being in residence for as short a time as one year. The university senate has only recently passed a strict rule providing that in the future no one can under any circumstances get a degree without spending at least two years "in statu pupillari" in Cambridge. This action is based on the general desirability of keeping Cambridge standards of graduate study up to the very high mark set in the past and of raising them in certain respects. A second motive for the recent action of the university senate in tightening up on the residence requirement is the perfectly obvious fact that no one can possibly hope to gain an adequate or even partially complete understanding of university life in Cambridge in the short space of one year. This life has to be seen and lived to be appreciated.

Extension Work
by the Southern
State Universities

The University of Florida will soon be in the field with one of the 30 largest radio-casting stations in the United States. The last Legislature voted \$50,000 for the project. Florida's problem as regards adult education is not a simple one, but she is achieving excellent results as the reward for her efforts. The State has a relatively small white population scattered over an area of 58,866 square miles, but when the opportunity was offered to take courses by mail, without the aid of a field agent, 1305 registrations were received during the first 10 months, and the interest has continued to grow.

A special effort is steadily made by the extension division of the University of Florida to encourage the graduates of two and three-year high schools to finish their high school courses by correspondence so that they may be fitted to enter professional and technical schools, and then prepare for greater service. That this effort on the part of the division is bearing fruit is seen in the fact that 314 students (66 more than went to college from all the high schools in a single year previous to this time), are now finishing their high school work through correspondence.

In 19 countries 22 extension classes are operated with a total of nearly 1000 students. Approximately 3000 men and women interested in various branches are being served in groups by specialists in the lines of their respective interests. The university also maintains for extension purposes a lecture bureau; a department of public welfare which does work in Americanization, and a bureau of public information which answers questions on everything but agriculture and home economics. When information cannot be supplied directly, the question is referred to the proper authorities in the various states. Since the inception of the extension service, the bureau has supplied some 256,300 letters and valuable informational and educational bulletins and circulars.

A Road Builders' Conference
A bureau of visual instruction is maintained, as is also a traveling library. In 1925 a three-day road builders' conference was inaugurated by the extension division, which is proving highly successful. The conference seeks to unite most closely the technical side of road building and the human side of it as represented by the people who will benefit by good roads, and the service to the state which is being rendered by the road builder. In the conferences such subjects as the "Florida Highway," "Education for Engineers," "Road Materials," "Motor Transportation."

The University of Kentucky offers extension work in two separate fields:

1. The extension division of the college of agriculture.
 2. The department of university extension.
- The latter operates through:
- a. The bureau of correspondence study.
 - b. The bureau of lectures.

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Turkish Girls Now Being Permitted to Go to School, and Public School Education Being Adopted for the First Time, Out-of-Door Classes Like the Above May Be Seen in and Near Constantinople. Here the Elements of Language Are Being Taught Freely.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Dictatorship, under one form or another, exists in Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey. To what extent can a dictatorship as the form of government of a country be defended?

How would you account for the fact that since Mussolini in Italy and de Rivera in Spain assumed power, the two countries are more prosperous and freer from crime?

Is it possible that a period of "benevolent dictatorship" may enable the countries to settle down and the people to find themselves, thus eventually establishing a condition of solid democracy?

What evidence, if any, is there that Turkey under its one-man rule, that of Kemal Pasha, has made more progress toward freedom of thought, conduct and action than at any previous time in its history?

(See Monitor of Jan. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and Oct. 9, Nov. 2, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, Dec. 2, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22.)

Which of the three American statesmen, Bryan, Wilson and Hughes, has done most for the cause of world peace?

From where was Article 12 of the Covenant of the League of Nations drawn?

Who better served the cause of permanent peace, Bryan by resigning as Secretary of State in an effort to keep America out of war, or Wilson by leading America into the war?

What were the two main moves of Mr. Hughes for peace? Which is likely to accomplish more?

(See Monitor of Dec. 26 and Jan. 9, book page.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the part of a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor on the part of all its readers. Secondary schools and colleges frequently use one for the upper elementary schools.

c. The Bureau of debating and public discussion.
d. The bureau of general information and welfare.

The University of Kentucky is not alone in offering a summer session of two terms; but there are relatively few universities which have more than one term.

The University of Louisiana has been carrying on correspondence courses for just one year, and the enrollment totals 171; while 296 students are enrolled in the various extension classes.

The University of Maryland has a unique extension service in its four-year short course for rural women. The first course was given in 1923 with an enrollment of 235. The year 1924 saw 301 women enrolled, many of them being back for their second year. The enrollment increased to 330 in 1925, and all indications are that there will be a large graduating class from this rural women's short course in 1926.

Efforts are made in rural Maryland to help the Negro farmer with his problem. Work is being done to develop colored boys' club activities, but some of the desirable projects are handicapped for lack of funds. Meager, however, as some of the work necessarily is, it is said to be making a marked impression on the

younger generation of colored farm boys.

Rural women's clubs were organized in 1922 with a membership of 350. In 1924 the membership had increased to 6000. Girls' clubs grew in membership from 2710 in 1922 to 3124 in 1924. Lecturers are sent out by the division, and any reputable organization in the State may borrow from the division's supply of

commercial schools.

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motion-picture films. The high-school public discussion league which is maintained by the University of Maryland has been especially commended for its work by the United States department of educational extension.

The University of Missouri has an enrollment of 2000 students in its correspondence courses, one-half of whom are teachers. A traveling library and a visual education service are maintained, and a service for the supplying of study outlines to club women is also sponsored.

A great service to the State of North Carolina is offered by the university extension division in its sponsorship of high school athletic associations. In 1913 instruction in high-school athletics throughout the State was at a low ebb. There were few football teams, or indeed, few teams of any sort. School men of the State suggested to the university committee of public welfare and State-Wide Program of Physical Education for North Carolina.

The University of North Carolina has correspondence courses and they, like the residence courses, are on the honor basis. The student body of the university has through a century of traditions developed an honor spirit and an honor system. Work

ahead. The subjects considered include economic, social, and civic problems of North Carolina, the puzzles of life, livelihood and statehood in the home state. The subjects are almost research enterprises, and the results are entitled to college degree credit whenever they approach the high level of research standards in the university. Picked at random, some of the subjects discussed have been: Forest Conservation in North Carolina, The Equalizing of Taxes, State Prison Reform in North Carolina, Social Treatment of Criminals in North Carolina, Home and Farm Ownership, County Boards of Public Welfare, and State-Wide Program of Physical Education for North Carolina.

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For Street Corner
Lads of London

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence
TWO months ago the London County Council began an experiment in giving street corner boys between the ages of 14 and 18 the chance of employing their evenings in a useful way. The idea was to reach all those who have left the elementary schools and who do not carry on their education at any of the evening classes open to them. Five institutes were opened in the poorest parts of London, thoroughly democratic in their organization. They are really clubs for the council is anxious that the lads should not imagine that they are still at school. They choose their own subjects of study and manage their organization under the control of a "head."

The experiment has met with immediate success. The authorities hoped that they might make a good beginning with 50 students in each institute. The present average is 300, and enrollment continues daily. Here are some of the subjects chosen: physics, training in boxing, carpentry, boot repairing, drawing, music, general science lectures, and lectures on travel.

An institute in Bethnal Green, one of the city's poorest areas, is under the direction of F. W. J. Thomas, in his youth a well-known athlete, a football player, and during the war rising to the rank of brigadier-general. He has 348 young men under his charge who pay the modest sum of 6d. for a session of nine months.

Asked how he persuaded the young men to join, Mr. Thomas said, "I tackled first the leader of a street gang, a group of lads numbering about 20, and who live in the same street. He joined and brought the others with him. I made him a monitor, responsible to me for the good behavior of his lads, and I repeated the experiment with another leader. I encouraged the lads who work as street scavengers for the local authorities—a good type of boy. I visited the local men's institute and invited their co-operation in persuading their sons and young acquaintances to join my classes. They responded willingly."

Asked as to the type of lad who joined, Mr. Thomas said that they were restless young men, who found it difficult to keep their attention for long on in school. If they were of a class they would disappear. They were happiest doing something with their hands, although they could be persuaded to listen to stories of travel and adventure.

"We have to be quite easy with them," he admitted, "having no rules except that they may not smoke. They can buy refreshments before and after the classes, and may come along to the institute immediately after they leave work and have a meal."

The University of Virginia offers some extension service, but no correspondence courses.

West Virginia University has ceased to conduct correspondence courses, and the reason seems quite significant. Nearly all of those who were interested in the courses were teachers, and there has been a gradual dropping off of interest, due, it seems, to the fact that most of the teachers are now attending summer sessions in one school or another.

The West Virginia University Four-H Camp is one of the unique phases of the extension activities of this institution. Various activities are conducted at the camp in addition to the Four-H Club conferences. One of the interesting things about the work in the camp is that during the winter months older-country boys who have dropped out of high school, or who have never gone, are brought here for 90 days or more, and are given special courses particularly adapted to their local needs.

[This is the last of four articles on state universities. The other three appeared Dec. 24, 31, and Jan. 7.]

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Penny Wise

By EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP
CHAPTER II

An Unexpected Request

SO ABSORBED was Judge Wiseman in his book that he did not notice the light step on the stairs. Then he was conscious of someone at the door trying to attract his attention.

"Oh, Dad, I thought at first you were asleep. Well, I am reading, but I like a story very much. It makes me want to get up and stir around or talk it over with someone. You are always so quiet when you read." With these words Penelope entered the library.

Her father laid down his book and a bewildered expression came over his face. "What does this mean, Penny Wise? I understood you were to go to your own room to study."

"I really did intend to, but there was my new dress on the bed just where Margaret had unpacked it. When it seemed to be saying, 'Please try me on!' it would have been rather rude of me not to have paid attention. How do you like it, Dad?"

"Where did you get it, dear?"

"From Aunt Penelope. Lovely, isn't it?"

"I like the color, for it makes your cheeks even pinker."

"It's smart, too!"

The New Dress

"Smart," he repeated. "How can a dress be smart?"

Penelope laughed. "Smart means that it is right up to the minute."

She walked slowly across the room hoping her father would notice the points about the gown that she secretly admired.

"I love it, Dad, because it's the first dress I ever had that is different from my other ones. Mine are all so tiredly too much alike. Don't you think this is really very good looking?"

"Well—" the father spoke slowly as though gravely weighing the question. "For one thing, there's not enough of it. Where are the sleeves? You do not look like yourself, Penny Wise. No, to be honest, I really like your other better."

"Oh, Dad! What if Aunt Penelope could hear you! She would think we were both hopelessly old-fashioned."

"So this is what you have been doing all evening?"

"It's hard to study when one has a new gown waiting to be tried on, but I'll take it off now and get to work. Since my curiosity is satisfied I'll have better luck with my French."

When her father did not reply, she slipped her arm through his. "Please forget my new gown and all the rest. You are right. It is silly to be in a hurry about growing up. Now, good-night, old dear."

In a flash she was gone from the room once more. He found it was not easy again to return to his book.

Several times during the following week while holding court in the northern part of the State, Judge Wiseman would smile at the remembrance of Penelope in her new finery, parading

ing up and down the library. This picture filled his heart with tenderness, for his girl had never looked so like her mother, that eager, light-hearted young mother who had been long dead.

Her father had been gone for a week and without him the house was always lonesome to Penelope. To discover one afternoon that Margaret was not singing while working made it even more so.

"Now, Margie, I want you to tell me what the trouble is. Don't you know when Father's away I am the head of the house?" Penelope stood very straight trying to appear serious and dignified.

As long as she could remember, Margaret had been round and roly-poly and rosy-cheeked. Her gray hair was done in a funny little knot and she had her own odd way of talking. She was faithful to her work and devoted to Penelope. While she was usually cheerful and hopeful, once in a while she grew homesick for Scotland.

"Have you had any special news from home, or what is it, Margie?" The girl's voice was very gentle, and she loved this woman, always unfailingly kind to her.

"It's—well—it's just about Finnis," explained Margaret. "You see, Miss Penny, I've been expectin' him to 'pop' all spring, and it's gettin' kind of tiresome-like, waitin' every night, always expectin'—never gettin'."

"Pop," repeated Penelope, "just what do you mean?"

"I mean ask me to marry him."

"But, Margaret," exclaimed Penelope, "You are not serious! Surely you don't want to get married and leave father and me? I thought you were happy here."

Penelope was almost in tears.

"Happy? I am happy, and I'll not be leavin' anyway, but it's not complimentary to me to have him sittin' here night after night and never advancing, always retreatin' like—"

"I often hear you singing together in the kitchen."

"That's just it! We've been singin' those same songs ever since we first met at the barracks. I don't want only singin' all my days with him."

"You may be sure, Margie, I'll help you. If you'll only tell me what you really want, I'll stand by you."

Margaret firmly. "Then, with sudden brightening of the eyes, 'I tell you, Miss Penny, tonight when you hear us singin' in the kitchen, you come out and I'll go off to shut up house and stay for 10 minutes, and you tell him all the nice things you can about him. Perhaps that will get his thoughts loosened up like and he'll ask me. Will you do it, Miss Penny?'"

"Of course, I will, but I can never, never tell him all the nice things I would want him to know about you, Margaret."

"Oh, Miss Penny, you are growin' more like your mother every day, sayin' those things that make me feel all warm and glowy inside."

"Do you truly think I'm like Mother? I love to have you say that. It seems such a long time since she went away." The girl's voice was full of yearning and the faithful Margaret was quick to notice it.

"Time has a way of seemin' long if we do too much lookin' backwards or forwards." She hesitated, uncertain how to put into words what was in her heart. Margaret delighted in talking of her mistress. "You still remember how she looked, don't you, and the pictures she was always paintin'?"

A Moonlight Memory

"Yes, and how I loved to play with her. Then, one night I wakened, and instead of being in my own bed, Mother was holding me in the moonlight by the window. I remember she said: 'If I could only paint the dream in your eyes, dear, as you came back to me from Sleepyland, with the soft moonlight all about you, and then—'"

"Then what, Miss Penny?"

"Then Father came to the window and I went back to sleep. Mother was always so kind, Margie, I remember the words slowly, as if loving to hold the thought."

"No one could be kinder," said Margaret. "You and the Judge are both like her. That's what I'm trying to say."

Penelope's heart always warmed to Margaret's loyal praise. "It's fine that Father and I have each other and nice old you."

"If Finnis only felt the same way, Miss Penny, how happy I'd be," Margaret sighed. "It's the Scotch in him that's makin' his tongue slow movin'."

"It's a bit tryin' to the one that's waitin'."

Penelope felt no inclination to laugh at Margaret's intense seriousness. She knew it seemed a real problem to her and she wanted to help solve it. "I do think it's just his tongue that's slow, Margie, not his heart. Most likely he thinks a lot of you but he doesn't know how to tell you."

"It's time he was learnin' then," Margaret's voice grew firmer.

"I know he'll want to tell you fast enough after I talk with him. He'll be wishing for you to hurry back. He thinks you are as wonderful as I do but he's awkward about sayin' it."

Margaret's cheeks grew rosy with these comforting words. "You hear us singin' 'Annie Laurie' come right to the kitchen, Miss Penny. I must stop talkin' now, for I want to make you a chocolate cake with plenty of frosting."

"What a splendid idea, Margie, but is the cake for me or for Finnis?"

Without waiting for a reply Penelope ran upstairs, glad to see the smiles again in Margaret's eyes.

(To be continued)

Two Grasshoppers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A grasshopper (whose name was Joe)

And whose name was John. Had crossed a field where daisies grow

Until they came upon The margin of a little brook Where they could only stand and look.

"We cannot hop so far, so far," The grasshopper Joe sighed.

"And O, how fair the meadows are Upon the other side!" But O, I gravely doubt that we Across this stream will ever be!"

"So far, so far we cannot hop," Said John. "That I admit. But shall this stream our progress stop?"

I answer, "Not a bit. To doubt I will not bow my head, But seek some other way instead."

"But how? But how? I do not see," Grasshopper Joe declared.

"No grasshopper exceedeth me When danger's to be dared. But we must stay upon the brim Because we've never learned to swim."

"I see a shingle like a boat," Said John, "and what is more, The way that shingle seems to float Will bring it near the shore. A little journey in the air Will very nearly land us there."

"And when the current bears our ship, For so I hope it may, Near to the shore another skip Will take us on our way. It's coming nearer presently, So hop when I say 'One-two-three.'"

He counted one, he counted two, At three they bravely hopped. The summer air they hurried through And on the shingle stopped.

"At least," said John, "there's nothing clearer Than that the other shore is nearer."

The shingle floated toward a curve. "Prepare," said John, "to leap. A clump of clover I observe To land on in a heap. One, two, and three," said John, and then They hurried through the air again.

They landed on the clump of clover. And so the brook was safely over. "I'll not give up to Doubt, No, never!"

RALPH BERGENGRON.

Ask This One

Q. What is that which, if you simply name it, you are sure to break?

A. Silence.

Q. What is it that is light as a feather, round as a ball, but a thousand men could not hold it?

A. A bubble.

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HUFF UMB

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The American Society of Newspaper Editors, numbering among its members the authoritative editorial heads of many, if not a majority, of the principal daily newspapers of the United States, begins its annual meeting at Washington tomorrow. Organized for the purpose of establishing ethical standards for the profession of journalism, and affording opportunity for the interchange of helpful views and experiences, the society has passed the experimental stage and now enters upon its fourth year of activity. Among the subjects for discussion at the first session is the practice of "Segregating Crime News," a partial concession made by several newspapers of late to the very general reaction against the practice of making stories of crime the most prominent feature of a daily newspaper.

Segregating Crime News

So far as we know, The Christian Science Monitor is the only newspaper in the world which refuses to print accounts of crime as such. It departs from this policy only when some criminal offense produces results that affect the course of history or menace the stability of society. It would, for example, publish the news of the assassination of a ruler or a great figure in the world of industry or finance, while ignoring other offenses against the criminal law which to the journalistic mind would seem more sensational.

The Monitor has defended its course in this matter on the broad grounds of public policy. We have never believed, and do not now believe, that the publication of criminal news, in the way it is commonly handled in daily newspapers, is a deterrent to crime. Rather, it breeds crime through the insidious methods of suggestion. In this position we are upheld by most expert criminologists, even though the great majority of American newspapers sharply disagree with us.

And yet there is evidence that back of this apparent disagreement there is a growing feeling that the policy advocated by the Monitor may after all be right. The very fact that segregation is to be discussed by the society of editors indicates the existence of a feeling that criminal news is at best an unclean thing, fitly to be thrust into a corner of the paper where only those who wish to gratify morbid appetites may find it.

In the past year several newspapers have tested out this method. None has adhered to it, naturally enough, for it represents one of those compromises which can be satisfactory to neither side. But the very fact that it has been tried shows that the public protest against the exploitation of crime has been of sufficient proportions to lead newspaper publishers into a search for a device by which they can make apparent concessions to this moral demand, while still appealing to that large reading clientele which, admittedly, wants its crime stories and likes them raw and red.

As a result we have had the paper with no criminal news on the first page, the paper with segregated criminal news, the paper in which the punishment rather than the crime is exploited. None has been satisfactory to either the publisher putting profit above all else, or to the reader asking for a paper which shall be clean and intellectually profitable to its readers.

The discussion of this subject by the society of editors will be illuminating if at the outset the disputants reject the theory that mass circulation and inordinate financial profits are things chiefly to be sought in publishing a newspaper.

Appreciation of the services rendered to world peace by Justice Richard Feetham, president of the Irish Boundary Commission, in promoting agreement between the Free State and Ulster, will not be diminished by perusal of the dignified statement he has issued in the form of a letter to the British Prime Minister. This statement is on behalf of himself and Joseph R. Fisher, the member of the commission appointed by the British Government to represent the Ulster point of view. It takes the place of the judicial award which is not now to appear. It explains the well-thought out lines upon which the commission worked.

How the Irish Commission Reached Its Conclusions

These lines were laid down by the commission itself, after hearing evidence from British, Free State, and Ulster jurists as to the correct interpretation of Article XII of the Anglo-Irish Treaty which contained the commission's sole terms of reference. The committee held that these terms empowered them to transfer territory to any extent from one side of the border to the other. Changes so made, however, were to be limited by certain considerations.

The basis of the existing boundary was thus to be adopted, unless sufficient reason, founded on considerations of which the commission could properly take account, was shown to the contrary. The wishes of the inhabitants were to be the determining factor, but changes made on this account were not to be so drastic as either to destroy the identity of Ulster or make it impossible for it to continue as a separate self-governing unit. The same was to apply equally to changes adversely affecting the area of the Free State.

The committee thus rejected Lord Birkenhead's view that border rectifications only were contemplated by the treaty. It also negated that of Free State advocates, who had claimed that while the commission could transfer territory from the North to the South, it had no authority to make alterations in the contrary direction. The commission also decided that it was not required to adopt any particular type of local division as the unit of area in reference to which the wishes of the inhabitants should be ascertained, but was free to mark out for the purpose of its work as occasions required, convenient units in the light of these factors

which it was to take into account—namely, wishes of inhabitants, and economic and geographic conditions.

It proceeded on these broad determining considerations, and the boundary it eventually drew up was one agreed upon unanimously by all three members of the commission, prior to the withdrawal of Professor MacNeill, the Free State representative. Justice Feetham regrets non-publication of the award in view of "the speculative and misleading statements" which have been current regarding it. But both he and his colleague, Mr. Fisher, say they acquiesce in this, in order not to interfere with or prejudice the prospect of the achievement of peace in Ireland upon the basis of mutual agreement.

Justice Feetham, in conclusion, expresses "our earnest hope that the larger settlement accepted by both Irish Governments, for which the agreement provides, may bring to the people of Ireland benefits far greater than any which could have resulted from a new determination of boundaries, even if embodied in a unanimous award." It is a hope toward the realization of which his own contribution is material.

There is no denying the fact that a great many persons in the United States who are conscientious and law-abiding have been persuaded to believe that selfish and evil influences have all but succeeded in making enforcement of the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage impossible. It is interesting to study, briefly, the processes which have been employed by the cunning advocates of nullification to create this more or less widespread impression. To begin with, there were but a comparatively few who originally joined in the undertaking to create public sentiment against prohibition. The organized liquor traffic, represented by the distillers and brewers, had accepted as final the verdict of the country outlawing their business. In the first year following the date when the law became effective, its enforcement was more nearly complete than it has been at any time since. Gradually the discovery was made that addicts, and later others, would buy the adulterated wares surreptitiously hawked from door to door and in sheltered street corners and dark places by bootleggers. Then it was that the cry was first raised that the law was a failure. Many were quick to believe it.

Facing the Facts as They Are

The defeatist propaganda was aided, and has continuously been aided from that day to the present, by the outlawed liquor barons, scattered organizations of former saloonkeepers and bartenders, gangsters and criminals, profiteers who made fortunes which many lost in rumrunning, and the pernicious rectifiers of denatured alcohol which is still sold under cleverly devised labels which counterfeit once popular brands of foreign and domestic liquors. There is no denying the fact that for two, or three years the traffic in these contraband and synthetic beverages, increased tremendously. But it is true that the volume of the traffic never was as great or as menacing as the defeatist propagandists sought to make it appear. The effort has been, and still is, to create the impression that the whole structure of the law has been destroyed and that society, as a result, is on the verge of some terrible disaster.

It is time that a calm and appraising eye be cast upon the situation as it actually exists. One who sees conditions as they are realizes that the great structure is not even seriously threatened. A few months ago, both in Washington, where the national enforcement machinery has been set up, and in New York, where perhaps open violations of the law have been most common, there was undertaken a more or less complete reorganization of the enforcement units. Lincoln C. Andrews was given charge of the national squad, and Emory R. Buckner, United States District Attorney, took command of the legal forces in New York City. As a result, the rum fleet which hovered for months off the Long Island and New Jersey coasts has been driven out to sea. In New York, as is well known, hundreds of places where liquor was illegally sold have been closed and padlocked following suits brought by Mr. Buckner. In a recent statement by the District Attorney it was made to appear that 98 per cent of the liquor sold and consumed in that city during the last year was produced from denatured alcohol. This proves beyond doubt that the boasted theory that supplies are being obtained from rumrunners is a mere pretense, and that, to the extent of cutting off such supplies, the law is being enforced.

In New York, with the change of administration and the accession of George V. McLaughlin as Police Commissioner under Mayor Walker, there was almost simultaneously issued an order putting the entire police department behind United States Attorney Buckner in his effort to enforce prohibition. Mr. McLaughlin is quoted as having assured Mr. Buckner that every policeman in the city would be instructed to regard the Volstead law as just as valid as the law forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons.

The padlock has proved itself to be an effective weapon in the hands of federal enforcement agents and prosecutors, aided by the summary action of the courts. Now, with the aid of the metropolitan police, acting in unquestioned sympathy with the representative of the city administration, more darkened windows and deserted doorways will mark the progress of law enforcement. Since the repeal of the New York State enforcement code there has been no sympathetic aid by the police of the greater city to the federal officials in punishing the violators of the national law.

And yet with all these facts, and with the knowledge that steady progress is being made in establishing enforcement upon a sound basis, the nullificationists are making the specious assertion that both Mr. Andrews and Mr. Buckner were appointed, not to enforce the law, but to prove to the country that the law cannot be enforced. Such a claim is the last resort of a defeated coterie of defeatists. The unholy traffic is being attacked in its flimsy and insecure

strongholds and its weaknesses are being disclosed. How much longer are the champions of this lost cause to seek to persuade a hundred million free people that they are unable to govern themselves? How much longer is a credulous public to be influenced by the discredited propaganda of a lawless minority?

How unfaithfully, though sometimes slowly, does each succeeding generation restore, in somewhat similar form or fashion, the customs, manners, and not infrequently the habits and fancies of its predecessor. Now, perhaps not unexpectedly, it is announced that the splendors and glories of Saratoga Springs are to be rehabilitated and restored. It was soon after the close of the Civil War, when Ulysses S. Grant was President of the United States, that what was regarded as America's most famous and most popular spa was the resort of the great and near great, the ambitious leaders of society, and the claimants of uncounted wealth. Since that time, and until the present, its grandeur has been allowed to fade.

For a period following the early decline of Saratoga, rival watering places, as they were called, continued to bid for the patronage of those who were led to believe the mineral springs possessed some actual or potential curative properties. But most of these have languished with the passing of the belief, and the mountains, the seashore and the open road have, in turn, claimed the attention of the seekers after pleasure and the followers of the prevailing mode. Now, it is announced, a vast sum of public money will be devoted by the New York State Conservation Commission to a carefully planned effort to rehabilitate Saratoga and to popularize it as a resort. The estimated cost of the project is in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000.

It might be interesting, even idly, to speculate upon the prospect of the success of this venture. It is the ambitious hope of the promoters to make Saratoga rival in its beauty the famous spas of Europe. But what if they succeed? Will anything worth while have been thereby accomplished? It should not be forgotten that, within the last few years, a tremendously important new factor has been injected into American life. Where once the leisure class, so called, seemed to enjoy inactivity, languid repose and studied indolence, those composing it now seek pleasure in touring either by automobile or upon the lakes and ocean. It is doubtful if those to whom free choice remains would voluntarily choose the sumptuous ease of what someone might tell them is a fashionable watering place, whatever the declared virtues of flowing springs.

It was related, a quarter of a century ago, that a more or less unsophisticated Texan parted with title to a tract containing mineral springs in his State, the sole consideration being a bond entered into by the purchaser agreeing to supply him, continuously thereafter, with all the water he cared to drink. With the waning popularity of the spas it may be that the bargain was not so one-sided a one after all.

Editorial Notes

While many "opinions" have been published in the past in the effort to show that upon the cropping of dogs' ears depends the popularity of certain strains, it would appear from an article prepared by Richard C. Craven, organizer of the American Humane Association, that they obtain their seeming force from the fact that the sentiment on the other side of the question is deliberately withheld. For he writes that a single one of the letters he makes public is of more account than the whole collection quoted in favor of cropping, and he adds that the English dog fanciers of the higher type are all in favor of the association's campaign. Thus, one could hardly ask for a stronger endorsement than the following: "I am altogether against cropping the ears of bull terriers—it is unnecessary cruelty." This is the opinion of one who specializes in England in bull terriers. Or this, from one well known as an exporter of highest class dogs to all parts of the world:

I am very interested about the cropping campaign in America. I am absolutely opposed to it and consider it most cruel, and I think unnecessary, as the dogs are just as smart without. I hope you will be successful in abolishing it.

At this time, when so much space in newspapers and other publications is devoted either to deploring that America is not entering more into European politics or to expressing a fear that she is doing so, or is likely to do so, too much, it is instructive to notice the reaction which President Coolidge's recent speech has obtained in Europe. For example, the London Times is responsible for the statement that the realization is growing in England that the United States is not so "self-absorbed and self-sufficient" as a liberal interpretation of its official policy of isolation might suggest. And it goes on to say that Americans were never engaged in such wide and varied intercourse with the outside as during recent years. America is not out of the world; it is very much in it, it says. Browning had the right idea when he wrote, "Hand grasps hand, eye lights eye in good friendship, and great hearts expand, and grow one in the sense of this world's life."

One cannot help sympathizing somewhat with George Bernard Shaw in his latest plaint that "life is impossible unless one can be an insignificant private individual occasionally." This lament he gave expression to when explaining his registration of a monogram—or code signature—used to preserve his anonymity. "My reason for taking out a private monogram is that I am what is called a celebrity," he said, adding, "It is sometimes excessively inconvenient to be a celebrity, because of the advertising value of a celebrated name." And then he made this comment, which indicates the trials and tribulations—unknown to the world at large—which such as he must endure:

If the unfortunate victim of his own notoriety writes for the price list of the latest shock absorber, he does so at the risk of finding ten cars at his door the next morning, demanding that he shall instantly leave his work and have a trial run. Each car will be attended by a group of photographers, including one with a motion camera.

A Night on the Bridge

The dusk was falling as the passenger gained the high bridge, and Gravesend, where the ship had brought up to wait for the tide, was already invisible astern, though she had been under way but a few minutes, and the second mate and one of the crew, dim figures on the foredeck below, were still busy with winch and anchor.

It was a trifle misty, and the dark outline of the ship below seemed huge. The swish of the bow wave sounded loud in the surrounding silence, though she was only at half speed, and soon, out of the gathering shadows around, a multitude of lights appeared and glared in cold silence or blinked enigmatically.

The slim bridge, high above the dark swirling water, imparted a feeling of isolation and responsibility; and the passenger regarded with awe the muffled figure of the pilot, the man who read all those lights as a clear language, and to whom the way up the dark river winding into the heart of London was a familiar path.

The first mate on the bridge had just blown a shrill blast on his whistle to someone unseen on deck below, and the pilot turned from his steady gaze ahead to fix him with a cold and baleful glare from under bushy eyebrows. The passenger wondered what grievous error had been committed, and what happened to mates who committed them.

"Twenty minutes have I been on this ship," he said at length sternly, "and only now do you send for some soup. This is a disgracefully run ship," he added, turning to the grizzled captain. The latter's face relaxed into that smile that never failed to alleviate passengers' grievances.

"Do you remember," he said, "that night when you put your cup down and couldn't find it again for five minutes because it was so thick?" "I do," replied the pilot, "and it was stone cold when I found it." The worst fog I ever remember," he added reminiscently.

"How," asked the passenger, perceiving that pilots were not human after all, "do you get up in a fog?" "Well, we know the bearing of the course up each of these reaches—this one, for instance, happens to be west-northwest. You steam on that bearing for the right amount of time, and you are then in the middle of the channel at the end of that reach—in theory. What actually happens is that you find the ship on shore trying to board a tramcar, or passing the same buoy three times. . . . Port a little."

"Port a little," in answer from the spindly figure at the wheel, behind the shrouded glow of the binnacle light, swinging the spokes slowly over. "Steady." "Steady." And the spokes swing back as the ship rounds the bend and steadies on her course up the next reach, and the glow in the sky that is London shows brighter behind the giant cranes on the quayside.

Dimly seen shapes in the darkness, the brown-sailed barges making their slow way up with the flood drop one by one astern; the huge, uncouth Woolwich ferryboat, flounders slowly across, a mass of lights; fussy tugs pant by with the double lights and the last single light that marks the end of their string of lighters; lean, black police launches glide noiselessly past with silent, alert figures in the stern sheets; and everywhere are lights; lights large and small, gleaming and twin-

kling, red, white, and green, strung in rows or scattered as haphazard as the stars above them, and all moving, some fast, some slowly, but always changing, wheeling, disappearing.

"How on earth do you distinguish them all?" queried the bewildered passenger. "By the odd lights, chiefly," replied the pilot; "if you asked me when I was ashore to describe the lights of this reach, I don't suppose I could do it, though I see them often enough; but immediately we round that point, I know what's afloat in the reach by the odd, unfamiliar lights in the framework of the usual lights. That, for instance (he pointed to two small white lights on the port bow) is a barge well up on the bank; he must have gone ashore well on the top of the last tide."

"There's something without lights moving right ahead there," interjected the captain. "Yes, I've just seen him," replied the pilot; then "Stop her, sir. Hard astern." The engine room telegraph bell clanged in answer to the captain's signal; and the beat of the engines died away.

Gradually the unaccustomed eyes of the passenger made out the dark shape of a lighter, with two puny figures tugging at the huge oars. It was drifting across the bows only a short distance ahead, and a collision seemed inevitable. "We must go ahead of her now, sir. Full ahead, Steady." After what seemed to the passenger ages of suspense, the bows of the ship cleared the lighter by a few feet. "Hard astern" to swing the stern clear, and the hazard was past.

Another half hour brought Tower Bridge and the end of the journey in sight. The two tall towers and the flying bridge connecting their summits rose, clear-cut against the sky, above the Pool, where for centuries the great ships have lain under the shadow of the grim Norman fortress that the first William built to overawe the city. That night they were only tumbled masses of darker shadow against the banks, except where a mast of funnel cut the sky in company with the roofs and spires of the city.

Beyond, a few yards from where the Roman bridge had stood, was London Bridge, never empty, even at midnight, with the lanterns casting flickering spears of light in the eddying tide. Very slowly, in answer to the red lights hoisted in the rigging, the two halves of the great center span of Tower Bridge swung upward in that most impressive gesture of welcome that opens the water gate of the city.

Very deftly the pilot swung the ship just beyond the bridge; waited ten minutes in the stream for another foot of water in the berth; and edged her foot by foot alongside the wharf, with only a few yards to spare ahead and astern; the fusing winches rattled; the warps were made fast and the voyage ended.

"A difficult business yours," remarked the passenger, taking his leave of the pilot. "Oh, no," replied the latter with a twinkle, "not if you bear in mind the Golden Rule: Steer where there aren't any lights, because it means there's nothing important there, and generally there may be some water. My next job—to beat the captain here at a round of golf tomorrow—now that is a difficult business." B. T. J.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME. So great has been the defeat of the combined opposition parties in Italy that one seldom finds their mention in the daily chronicle of events. The Unitarian Socialist Party, which has twenty-four representatives in Parliament, was dissolved by an edict of the Government after the discovery of the plot against Signor Mussolini, and there is little likelihood that it may be allowed to reconstitute itself on its former basis. The Social Democratic Party, which has many followers in central and southern Italy, and whose leader, Duke Colonna di Cesarò, once formed part of the Mussolini Cabinet, finds itself in a most awkward situation. Having announced their intention to resume their seats in the Chamber, the Social Democrat deputies informed the president of the lower house of their intended return, and in view of the threat of physical violence made previously by the Fascist deputies against the Opposition members, they expressed the confidence that the Speaker would use his legal powers to guarantee to them the free exercise of their parliamentary mandate. To their surprise, the Speaker replied that he could not give them the desired guarantee, and they were thus forced to ascend the Aventine.

The most bitterly hit, however, is the Popular (Roman Catholic) Party. This party, which may be said to date officially from January, 1919, was so well organized and had so many supporters in the country that in the general election of November, 1919, it came next to the Socialist Party, both in the number of votes polled and in the number of deputies elected in the various constituencies. In the elections of April, 1924, the Popular Party proved the strongest of the Opposition groups, and returned thirty-nine deputies. The party is now disintegrating, and a certain number of deputies and senators have resigned membership in it, as they do not agree with its present decidedly hostile attitude to Fascism and Signor Mussolini.

A considerable body had already left the party two years ago and formed a new group, called the National Center, which while not departing from the original program of the Popular Party issued in 1919, confirmed its attitude of loyal support to the Fascist Government, reserving its liberty to criticize and if possible amend any proposals which are not in line with the ideas on which its policy is founded. Those of its members who have openly dissociated themselves from the Popular Party have been allowed to take their seats in the Chamber, but the Fascist remain firm in their determination that those who have been deliberately attempting to overthrow the Government by what they call "scandalously illegitimate means" should not be allowed to return to public life as if nothing had happened.

The number of applicants for membership to the Fascist Party during the past three months has been so great that the Fascist Secretary-General, Roberto Farinacci, has decided to admit no new members for the next twelve months. The motto of Fascism for 1926 will be "to put the house in order," and the renewal of the membership ticket will be preceded by full investigations into the moral life and political tendencies of the aspirants to the honor. The leaders of the party admit that in the past they have been too generous in admitting new members, some of whom joined Fascism to obtain only personal advantages and would not hesitate to abandon it if a serious crisis were to develop. Quality and not quantity is what Fascism needs, said recently Signor Farinacci, and this idea is to be strictly observed. The number of registered members today exceeds 1,000,000, which is the highest ever reached by a political party in Italy.

In the course of their peregrinations throughout the Italian peninsula, foreign artists sometimes make discoveries which escape the attention of Italians, although the latter are always on the lookout to exploit their artistic treasures. The latest find is that reported by an American artist, Miss Ackermann, in one of the leading art magazines, Dedalo. During a visit to the storage room of St. Mark's in Venice, Miss Ackermann observed some very old tapestries which aroused her curiosity, and which on further careful examination by art experts have been declared to be Flemish tapestries of the early fifteenth century. They are among the oldest in the world and second in beauty only to the famous tapestries of Angers,

in France. They are twelve in number and represent the Passion. The find, which was made some months ago, was only known in the art world, and the Venice municipal authorities have already received an offer (which was refused) of \$2,000,000 for the collection.

Biographers of Michelangelo relate that the great sculptor had one great ambition which he never realized, and that was to erect a gigantic statue of Moses on the highest peak of the Apuan Hills, dominating the sea. Michelangelo's wish is to be satisfied in part after more than four centuries, for a reproduction in its original size of Michelangelo's masterpiece, Moses (the original is in the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli, in Rome), will be shortly erected at Los Angeles, and will dominate the sea from the Californian coast. The marble reproduction of Michelangelo's Moses has been executed by Professor Andreini, assisted by his two sons, in little over twelve months, and the statue will shortly be shipped to America.

A great number of archaeological finds have lately been made in several parts of Italy. An early Roman mosaic pavement, in white, gray and black circles, has been unearthed at Montalcione, near the old Roman town of Aquileia, famous for its ancient remains. Except for a large damaged patch in its center, the pavement is of good state, and experts are now trying to discover to which house this old pavement once belonged. Another interesting find has been made in Rome in the baptistry of St. John Lateran, where an interior heating apparatus with terra-cotta air pipes and several fine mosaics have been found during some restoration works.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Churchmen Ban War Sanction"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In your issue of Dec. 4, in an article published under the caption, "Churchmen Ban War Sanction," a report of the proceedings of the National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace, reads in one paragraph:

The Rev. Anthony J. Barton, Southern Baptist, protested against endorsing the League as an action jeopardizing the possibilities of America's entrance into the Court.

The next paragraph reads in part: During the day the committee, consisting of Dr. William S. Mitchell of Richmond, Dr. Arthur J. Barton, Kansas City, Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, Chicago, and Arthur E. Hungerford, Baltimore, was appointed by the conference to visit the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington.

The error which appears in connection with my name in the former paragraph was due doubtless to a mistake made by the clerk in transcribing my name from the registration card to the list of delegates as manifested and given out. This is relatively unimportant.

But your reporter is in error in saying that I "protested" against the approval of the resolution in favor of America's entrance into the League of Nations. I did not "protest." I only suggested that, as a practical matter, the conference would probably accomplish more in favor of the World Court by limiting its declarations to that subject because it is commonly contended by those who are opposed to the World Court that those who favor the Court do so only as a step toward bringing the United States into the League.

In making my suggestion, I was careful to explain that I have always favored the League. I favor the Court and the League and I favor our adhering to the Court regardless of what may be done about the League. It seemed, therefore, that as a matter of practical wisdom, if the Study Conference desired to accomplish the most good in regard to the Court, it might have been better to leave out any reference to the League. Nor would this be only a matter of the wisest and best approach to the accomplishment of an important task.

A. J. BARTON, General Superintendent, Missouri Baptist General Association, Kansas City, Mo.